

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 24th April 1872.

No. 2930.—Mr. F. W. Peterson assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Assay Master of the Bombay Mint, at noon of the 6th instant.

The 25th April 1872.

No. 2984.—The following Statement of the silver received and coined in the Mints of Calcutta and Bombay in March 1872, is published for general information :—

	CALCUTTA.			BOMBAY.				
	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.	BULLION OR COIN RECEIVED DURING THE MONTH, VALUED IN RUPEES.		Coined and examined during the month, valued in Rupees.		
	Government.	Merchants.		Government.	Merchants.			
In March 1872	127	58,83,037	42,40,239	...	69,67,386	23,99,400

The 26th April 1872.

No. 3033.—Read the following :—

FINANCIAL,

No. 109.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON,

14th March 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith copy of the Report of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, on the Pyx Coins of the several Indian Mints for the year 1870.

2. The report states that “the standard weight of the various pieces appears to be maintained with the usual accuracy, and the composition of the coins, as ascertained by Assay, is satisfactory and generally close to standard.”

3. As intimated in my Financial Despatch to your Government, dated the 11th November 1869, No. 387, you will observe that parting Assays have been made of the Silver Coins of each Presidency, in order to ascertain the average proportion of Gold contained in them, the result of which is shewn in the report.

4. A copy of the Report has been transmitted to the Governments of Madras and Bombay respectively.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) ARGYLL,

ROYAL MINT,

16th February 1872.

SIR,—The examination of the Pyx Coins of the Indian Mints, transmitted to me by direction of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury on the 11th of November last, being completed, I have the honor to report on the weights and fineness of the Coins, and to return the Bullion remaining.

CALCUTTA.		
GOLD ...	{ Fine	oz. 0.59
	{ Standard	... 305
		364

SILVER ...	{ Fine	... 4.998
	{ Standard	... 16888
		21.886

BOMBAY.		
SILVER ...	{ Fine	... 4.148
	{ Standard	... 11920
		16.068

The Coins were first weighed singly by the Mint Balance and then handed to one of the Assayers of the Mint, by whom each Coin has been separately assayed and reported upon.

The Standard weight of the various pieces appears to be maintained with the usual accuracy, and the composition of the Coins as ascertained by Assay is satisfactory and generally close to standard.

In accordance with the directions of their Lordships, I have caused parting Assays to be made of the Silver Coins of each Presidency, in order to ascertain the average proportion of Gold contained in them, and the result is shewn in my report.

These Assays have been made in the manner detailed in my report of the 25th of October 1869.

I have, &c.,

(Sd.) C. W. FREMANTLE.

Weights and Fineness of Coins issued from Indian Mints, 1870.

Number of Pieces.	Mint.	Denomination of Coin.	Average weight of Piece (grains).	Proportion of Gold in 1000 Parts.	Proportion of Silver in 1000 Parts.	Average Proportion of Gold in the silver coins as ascertained by Parting Assay.
1	Calcutta	Ten Rupee Piece	120.100	916.6	...	1.18
1	Ditto	Five " "	60.000	916.8	...	
30	Ditto	Whole Rupees	179.845	...	915.646	
20	Ditto	Half " "	90.040	...	915.025	
24	Ditto	Quarter " "	44.960	...	915.075	
24	Ditto	Two Anna Pieces	22.470	...	915.291	1.10
50	Bombay	Whole Rupees	179.945	...	915.826	
6	Ditto	Half " "	89.995	...	916.700	
8	Ditto	Quarter " "	44.975	...	915.887	
8	Ditto	Two Anna Pieces	22.385	...	915.525	

ROYAL MINT,
The 16th February 1872. }

(Sd.) C. W. FREMANTLE,
Depy. Master and Comptroller.

Ordered that the above be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that a copy be sent to the Mint Master, Calcutta.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 26th April 1872.

No. 2938.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition be made to Civil Pension Code 49, 2 :—

But if an Officer who is appointed on a salary not exceeding Rs. 50 a month, cannot conveniently appear before a Commissioned Medical Officer or a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, the local Government may accept a certificate from any other officer.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 22nd April 1872.

No. 439 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

STUD DEPARTMENT.

Veterinary Surgeon W. A. Russell, E. Battery, A. Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery, to officiate in veterinary charge of the Poosah Stud Depôt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Veterinary Surgeon J. S. Woods, or until further orders.

No. 440 of 1872.—The services of Captain G. E. L. S. Sanford, of the Royal Engineers, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 441 of 1872.—The following Orders issued by the Government of Bombay are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe (medical certificate) to the under-mentioned Officer—

No. 243, dated 28th March 1872.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Boileau Adolphus Poulton, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the under-mentioned Officer—

No. 244, dated 28th March 1872.—Captain Montagu Mitchell Procter, of the Bengal Staff Corps, District Superintendent of Police, Oudh,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer—

No. 247, dated 28th March 1872.—Lieutenant Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Warrant Officer—

No. 248, dated 28th March 1872.—Sub-Conductor G. Richards, 3rd Grade Sub-Engineer, Local Works, Public Works Department, Oudh,—for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the under-mentioned Officers—

No. 251, dated 1st April 1872.—Surgeon John Bowmer Collison, of the Medical Department,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 268, dated 4th April 1872.—Lieutenant Colonel Henry Ramsay Wroughton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd Class,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 268A, dated 4th April 1872.—Surgeon Riners Mantell, M. B., of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 9th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 272, dated 8th April 1872.—Captain Edwin Colnett Corbyn, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 273, dated 8th April 1872.—Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) John Williams Sanders, of Infantry, Commandant, 3rd Goorkha (The Kemaon) Regiment,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 23rd April 1872.

No. 442 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Students of the Agra Medical School having passed the prescribed examination are admitted into service as Hospital Assistants of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 11th April 1872, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service:—

Shaikh Shahabood Deen.
Sooruj Bux.
Shaikh Mohamed Ainood Deen.
Sheo Deen.
Syud Mohamed Hossein Ali.
Mohamed Rehmud Oollah Khan.
Shaikh Khooda Bux.
Syud Mohamed Hossein.
Syud Ariff Ali.
Boodh Sain.

No. 443 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Senior Apothecary William John Hannagan, of the Subordinate Medical Department, attached to the Presidency Medical Store Depot,—for eighteen months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

No. 444 of 1872.—The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 21st February 1872, consequent on the retirement of Deputy Commissary E. J. Gillis, retired:—

To be Deputy Commissary.

Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary D. Oliver, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, 4th Military Works Circle.

To be Assistant Commissary.

Honorary Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary M. Cunningham, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal.

To be Deputy Assistant Commissary.

Conductor W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal.

To be Conductor.

Sub-Conductor W. Wilson, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch.

To be Sub-Conductor.

Sergeant M. Johnstone, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Punjab Northern State Railway.

No. 445 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Out-pensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in India, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Corporal William Mulcahy, late of the 6th Brigade, Royal Artillery,—rate of pension per diem, 1s. (one shilling) from the date he ceases to receive Regimental pay or allowances.

No. 446 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified:—

Lieutenant Colonel T. B. Harrison, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 150 of 1872,—per *Surat*, 1st April 1872, from Bombay.

Captain R. T. Hare, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 213 of 1872,—per *Arabia*, 1st April 1872, from Bombay.

Captain J. G. T. Carruthers, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 266 of 1872,—per *Orissa*, 15th April 1872, from Bombay.

Captain C. J. East, of the 41st Foot, G. G. O. No. 378 of 1872,—per *Meinam*, 17th April 1872.

Honorary Ensign J. Tanner, Deputy Assistant Commissary, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 364 of 1872,—per *Strathclyde*, 18th April 1872.

Sub-Conductor W. Arnold, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 351 of 1872,—per *Strathclyde*, 18th April 1872.

No. 447 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Ernle Edmund Money, of the 12th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—5th April 1871.

No. 448 of 1872.—Ensign (now Lieutenant) E. E. Money, of the 12th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers), admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 447 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 5th April 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 449 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No. 288, dated 11th April 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the under-mentioned Officer:—

Surgeon Edward Taylor, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 450 of 1872.—The following promotions and appointment are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

3rd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Ausuf Ally (Woordie Major) to be Ressaidar, *vice* Yahaya Beg, invalided.

Ressaidar Wajud Ally appointed Woordie Major, *vice* Ausuf Ally, promoted.

Jemadar Kumoo Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Wajud Ally, promoted.

Kote Duffadar Cassee Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Kumoo Khan, promoted.

The above promotions will have effect from the 1st December 1871.

No. 451 of 1872.—The following extract, Section 6, Clause 935, of the Royal Warrant dated 27th December 1870, is declared applicable to India, and published for general information :—

935.—Soldiers confined in lunatic asylums, or while under restraint as lunatics in hospital, or on boardship, shall not reckon the period of such confinement towards good conduct pay.

Section 6.
Rewards, &c., of Lunatics.

No. 452 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Eric Stanhope Fox, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

The 26th April 1872.

No. 453 of 1872.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Punjab Frontier Force :—

1st Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Pyabb to be Subadar Major from the 15th March 1872, *vice* Hubeeb Khan, retired.

No. 454 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Captain R. C. Money, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Bengal,—date of arrival at Bombay, 31st December 1871.

No. 455 of 1872.—Captain I. J. Whitly, Assenseole Company, No. 10, East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence to England on medical certificate for twelve months from the 30th April 1872.

No. 456 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel Henley Thomas Bartlett, Bengal Staff Corps,—21st April 1872.

No. 457 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors Alexander Hervey Blackwood Bruce and Francis Dashwood Ogilvie,—20th April 1872.

No. 458 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 507 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Surgeon Richard Henry Perkins,—20th April 1872.

No. 459 of 1872.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).

Jemadar Mool Singh to be Ressaidar from the 8th January 1872, *vice* Shahzada Shah-in-Shah, invalided.

No. 460 of 1872.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 798 G., dated 22nd April 1872, the services of Surgeon F. Odevaine, of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the Bhopal Battalion and Political Agency, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

No. 461 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Brigadier General C. H. Brownlow, C. B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, temporarily employed on the Brigade Staff, is brought permanently on the Establishment, in succession to Brigadier General E. Kaye, C. B., promoted to the rank of Major General.

No. 462 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Ordnance Commissariat Department.

Lieutenant R. Bazett, of the Royal Artillery, to officiate as 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain F. V. Eyre, or until further orders.

No. 463 of 1872.—Captain J. C. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is allowed an extension of furlough for one day, viz., the 16th February 1872, the date on which he reported his return from furlough on private affairs to Europe, without prejudice to his appointment.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 19th April 1872.

No. 213.—Mr. F. B. Walker, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Goojranwalla Division, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, officiated as Superintending Engineer, Rechna District, in addition to his own duties, from the 30th October to the 11th December 1871, during the absence of Mr. Glinn on special duty.

The 20th April 1872.

No. 214.—Mr. C. H. Colquhoun is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the 2nd Grade on probation and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

The 23rd April 1872.

No. 216.—Messrs. W. Wiseman and P. P. Dease, Assistant Engineers, 2nd and 3rd Grades, respectively, attached to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, passed the colloquial examination in Hindustani on the 20th November 1871.

No. 218.—Mr. J. Beynon is appointed to the Public Works Department, temporarily, as a Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 219.—Mr. A. Valentine, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department.

The 26th April 1872.

No. 220.—Major B. J. C. Prior, Madras Staff Corps, Controller, Public Works Accounts, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, is reduced to the rank of Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Billings, Officiating Controller, Public Works Accounts, Oudh, will rejoin his appointment of Deputy Controller, Bengal, on being relieved by Major Prior.

TELEGRAPH.

The 23rd April 1872.

No. 217.—Mr. G. G. Charles, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, and officiating as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is granted furlough to Europe for two years, under Section 7 (a), and subsidiary leave for twenty days, under Sections 15 (a) and 17 (a) of the Civil Leave Code.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	465—519	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—	
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	113—120	The Indian Income Tax Act	327—334
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private Individuals and Corporations	117—121	The Indian Contract Act	335—367
		The Code of Criminal Procedure	368—503
		The Foreign Jurisdiction & Extradition Act	504—506
		The Native Passenger Ships Act	506—507
		The Patterns and Designs Protection Act...	507
		PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19 :—	
		Not published this week.	
		SUPPLEMENT, No. 17	527—635

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Fort William, the 1st May 1872.

WITH reference to the Notification in the Home Department, all non-official gentlemen who may desire to witness the reception at Government House of the RIGHT HON'BLE LORD NORTHBROOK, at or about 5 o'clock P. M. on Friday, the 3rd instant, are invited to do so.

No private carriages can be permitted to enter the Northern or Southern portions of the Government House Compound after 4-30 P. M.; and it is requested that, after setting down, they may be ordered to wait outside the North-East and South Gates.

The carriages of gentlemen having the Private Entrée, will enter by the South-East Gate, and pass out by the South Gate at the end of the Garden.

By Command,

NAPIER CAMPBELL, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 27th April 1872.

No. 2021.—THE RIGHT HON'BLE THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK OF STRATTON, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, is expected to arrive in Calcutta by the East Indian Railway on Friday, the 3rd proximo, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

On His Lordship's journey from Bombay to Calcutta he will be escorted by the principal Civil Officers of the Government, under instructions from the Local Governments concerned.

Lieutenant Colonel F. S. Taylor, R. E., Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and the Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces will proceed to Jabalpure to wait upon the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK. One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal will also proceed to Benares to wait upon His Lordship.

On the morning of Friday, the 3rd proximo, a deputation, consisting of the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Home and Military Departments, and the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp to the Governor General, will proceed to Burdwan to meet the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK.

At 4½ o'clock P. M. the Secretaries to the Government of India will assemble to receive the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK at the Howrah Railway Station.

His Lordship will be conveyed from Howrah to Chandpal Ghât in the *Sir William Peel*.

His Lordship will land at Chandpal Ghât at or about 5-15 P. M. Upon landing, His Lordship will be received by one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the Commissioner of Police, the Master Attendant, and the Sheriff of Calcutta, and a salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Battery in front of Chandpal Ghât. The road from Chandpal Ghât to Government House will be lined with troops under orders which will be issued by the Military and Police authorities.

The RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK will then proceed to Government House, where he will be received at the foot of the Grand Entrance by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and at the head of the steps by the Governor General, attended by the Private Secretary and the Personal Staff, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Members of the Governor General's Council.

All the Civil Officers of the Government, and the whole of the Garrison and General Staff, as well as other Officers on duty at the Presidency, are requested to be in attendance at Government House at 5 o'clock P. M. upon this occasion in full uniform or evening dress.

When the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK shall have taken his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in Council, a further salute of 21 guns will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 2095.—The following Garrison Order is published for general information :—

Extract of Garrison Orders by Brigadier General W. L. INGALL, C. B., Commanding at Fort William, dated 2nd May 1872.

No. 617.—The whole of the Troops in Garrison will parade on the Esplanade Road facing the city, for the reception of the RIGHT HON'BLE BARON NORTHBROOK, at 4-45 P. M. to-morrow, the 3rd instant, drawn up as follows :—

A Guard of Honor of the 1-14th Foot, under Command of a Field Officer, composed of 100 Rank and File, with Band, Drums and Queen's Color, and proper complement of Officers, will be drawn up across the Strand Road facing towards the Fort, with the right flank resting on the Chandpal Ghât. The remainder of the 1-14th Foot will line the Esplanade Road on both sides in single rank facing inwards, commencing from the left flank of the Guard of Honor towards Government House, covering a length of 219 paces; the extension will be continued by the 8th Native Infantry covering 169 paces; the Detachment, 10th Native Infantry, covering 67 paces, and the 13th Native Infantry completing the extension to the North-West Gate of Government House. The vacant space in front of the Guard of Honor will be occupied by the Detachment of the 1st Bengal Cavalry. All Regiments will extend from their left flank.

The points on which the left flanks of the Native Infantry Regiments will rest, will be denoted by a Garrison Staff Sergeant carrying a bannerol, and Officers Commanding are requested to march direct on those points, and to take up their extension without waiting for other Regiments, or for further orders.

The Troops of the Garrison and all Officers doing duty with the Troops will appear in white clothing, but full dress will be worn by the Staff and all Officers not employed with the Troops.

A salute of 21 Guns will be fired from the Battery at Verelst's counterguard as HIS LORDSHIP lands at Chandpal Ghât, and a second salute of 21 Guns from the Duke of York's Bastion, as HIS EXCELLENCY takes his seat in Council. The signal in both instances will be given by the Brigade Major.

On the receipt of orders for Regiments to march to quarters, Bands will not play until the second salute has been fired.

(True Extract)

A. J. COLVIN BIRCH, *Captain,*
Brigade Major.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 2118.—The Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, appointed by the Queen to be Her Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived by the East Indian Railway at Howrah at 5-15 P. M., on Friday, the 3rd instant, attended by the Secretaries to the Government of India in the Foreign and Military Departments, the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, and other Officers of the Government. LORD NORTHBROOK was received at the Howrah Railway Station by a deputation of the Secretaries to the Government of India, and having crossed the river in the Steamer *Sir William Peel*, landed at Chandpal Ghât and proceeded to the Government House. At 6 P. M., LORD NORTHBROOK took the prescribed oaths and his seat as Viceroy and Governor General in His Excellency's Council.

2. The following Proclamation is published by order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council :—

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Right Hon'ble THOMAS GEORGE BARING, BARON NORTHBROOK of Stratton, in the County of Southampton, and a Baronet of the United Kingdom, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Hon'ble BARON NORTHBROOK, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken the usual oaths and his seat in His Excellency's Council.

No. 3139.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council directs that all distinctions and honors which were paid to His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Francis Baron Napier of Merchistoun, K. T., when holding the office of Governor General of India, shall be continued to His Excellency during his stay in this Presidency.

The 30th April 1872.

No. 2066.—Mr. T. D. Forsyth, C. B., C. S., to be a Commissioner in Oudh.
Mr. Gore Ouseley, C. S., to be a Commissioner in the Panjáb.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 2088.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Surgeon Alfred Adams Mantell, M. D., of the Bengal Medical Service, to the joint medical charge of Simla, *vice* Dr. J. Elliott.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 2097.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements in the Central Provinces Commission :—

Major T. Wakefield, Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jabalpúr, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Nagpúr.

Captain J. A. Temple, Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to be Judge of the Small Cause Court, Jabalpúr.

Mr. J. W. Sawney, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

No. 2108.—The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names :—

Mr. F. S. Wigram,	6 Months.
„ T. H. H. Shortt,	6 „
„ J. Naesmyth,	6 „

No. 2110.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Tennant, R.E., are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 29th April 1872.

No. 842.—Under the powers vested in him by the Act 33rd Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, and by the Resolution of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 29th February 1872, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following Regulation for the future government of the Sonthal Pergunnahs :—

A Regulation for the peace and good government of the territory known as the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

1. This Regulation may be called the Sonthal Pergunnahs' Settlement Regulation.

It is requested that these two pages
may be substituted for the corresponding
pages in the *Gazette of India* published
this morning.

May 4, 1872.

2. It extends to the whole of the Sonthal Pergunnahs as described in the schedule attached to Act X of 1857 and in the notification of the Governor General in Council, No. 478, dated 12th March 1872. It shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1872. It shall be read with Act XXXVII of 1855 and Act X of 1857.

3. Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, the Regulations and Acts mentioned in the schedule annexed to this Regulation, or such portions of them as are unrepealed, shall be deemed to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. No other Regulations or Acts shall be deemed to be in force in the Sonthal Pergunnahs except so far as regards the trial and determination of the civil suits mentioned in Section 2, Act XXXVII of 1855, in which the matter in dispute exceeds the value of Rs. 1,000, when such suits are tried in the Courts established under Act VI of 1871.

In addition to the Regulations and Acts mentioned in the schedule, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, direct that any other Bengal Regulation, or any other Act passed by the Governor General of India in Council, or by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, or any part of any such Regulation or Act, shall have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and may, by a similar notification, declare that any Regulation or Act, or part of a Regulation or Act, which may have been, or may be, introduced by him, shall no longer have force and effect in the Sonthal Pergunnahs.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, invest any competent officer in the Sonthal Pergunnahs with the powers of any Civil Court established under Act VI of 1871, and may exclude the whole or any part of the said pergunnahs from the jurisdiction of any of the Courts established under the said Act now having jurisdiction therein. Nothing in Sections 3 to 9 (inclusive), 32, 33, and 34 of the said Act applies to any officer invested with the powers of a Court under this section; but all the other provisions of the said Act apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to officers so invested.

5. Till such time as a settlement of the whole or any part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall be made under the rules hereinafter provided, and the said settlement shall be declared by a notification in the *Calcutta Gazette* to have been completed and concluded, no suit shall lie in any Court established under the said Act VI of 1871 in regard to any land or any interest in or arising out of any land, or for the rent or profits of any land, or regarding any village headship or other office connected with the land, except as hereinafter provided; but such suits shall be heard and determined by the officers appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal under Section 2 of the said Act XXXVII of 1855, or by the settlement officers hereinafter mentioned, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct. Provided that if it shall appear to any officer empowered to try any such suit to be just and expedient that such suit, or that any issue arising in such suit, should be tried by the Court established under the said Act VI of 1871 which would have had jurisdiction if this provision had not been made, he may (subject to the direction and control of the officers to whom he is subordinate), either on the prayer of the parties or on his own motion, make a certificate to that effect and transfer the record, if any, to the said Court. On the receipt of such certificate the said Court may proceed to try and determine such suit or issue under the same rules and in the same manner as if the suit had been originally instituted therein. On the decision of such suit or issue the Court shall certify its decision to the officer by whom the certificate was made, who shall thereupon apply or execute such decision.

6. All Courts having jurisdiction in the Sonthal Pergunnahs shall observe the following rules relating to usury, namely:—

(a) Interest on any debt or liability for a period exceeding one year shall not be decreed at a higher rate than 2 per cent. per mensem, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, and no compound interest arising from any intermediate adjustment of account shall be decreed.

(b) The total interest decreed on any loan or debt shall never exceed one-fourth of the principal sum, if the period be not more than one year, and shall not in any other case exceed the principal of the original debt or loan.

7. Agreements between cultivators or headmen of villages and the persons to whom rent is payable by them, respecting such rent or regulating their respective rights in the land for which such rent is payable, shall not be liable to any stamp.

8. The Court Fees Act, 1870, shall not be applicable to any suit or other proceeding before any officer making a settlement, or before any officer appointed under Act XXXVII of 1855, and regarding any matter which he is authorized to adjudicate in anticipation of settlement under Section 26 of this Regulation.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor may, by Notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare that a settlement shall be made of the whole or any part of the Sonthal Pergunnabs for the purpose of ascertaining and recording the various interests and rights in the lands.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor may appoint the officers by whom the settlement is to be made, and may invest any officer or officers with the control over them by way of appeal and revision, and may make rules for the procedure of such officers in the investigation into rights in the land and the hearing of suits, and generally for the guidance of such officers. The Lieutenant-Governor may reserve to himself an ultimate power of revision in respect of any cases decided in any Settlement Court.

11. Except as provided in Section 25 no suit shall lie in any Civil Court regarding any matter decided by any Settlement Court under these rules; but the decisions and orders of the Settlement Courts made under these rules, regarding the interests and rights above mentioned, shall have the force of a decree of Court.

12. The settlement officers shall have power to inquire into, to decide and to record the rights of the zemindars and other proprietors, the rights of the tenants or ryots, the rights of the manjhees or other headmen as against both the proprietors and the tenants, and also any other landed rights to which, by the law or custom of the country or of any tribe, any person may have legal or equitable claim. Provided that no claim shall be heard to any rights or interests of which the claimant has not held possession either himself or through persons from whom he claims at some time since the 1st day of January 1859.

13. The record of rights to be prepared by a settlement officer shall show the nature and incidents of each right and interest held by each class of occupiers or owners in a village; or, if need be, of each individual owner, occupier, or headman in a village.

14. The settlement officer shall give due notice to the people of a village for which he is about to prepare a record of rights, so that all persons interested may bring forward their claims either in writing or by verbal application. But the settlement officer shall inquire into, settle, and record all rights in, or claims to, the lands of a village of which he is preparing a record of rights, even though such claims or rights may not be urged by the parties interested.

15. The settlement officer shall demarcate and define the boundaries of each village, and, when doing so, he may exclude from such village any large area of waste or forest which may be beyond the reasonable requirements of the village: provided that no block of waste land or forest of which the people of the village have hitherto had the use shall be excluded from such village if before such exclusion one-third of the total area of the village is cultivated or is fallow in due course of agricultural rotation, according to the practice of the country. The exclusion of any waste land from any village under this provision shall not affect any proprietary rights in the land, but such rights shall remain intact.

16. Any decision regarding the rights of the manjhees or other village headmen, passed by any officer appointed under Act XXXVII of 1855, which may on due enquiry be found by the settlement officer to have been passed under a misapprehension as to the laws in force in the Sonthal Pergunnabs, or without sufficient inquiry into, and regard for, the customs of the country and of the people, may be reviewed and modified by such settlement officer.

17. In deciding the status, rights, and claims of manjhees or other village headmen, the settlement officer shall have regard to the following rules:—

(a) Any manjhee or other headman of a village, who may have lost his office, or the management of his village, for whatever cause, or in whatever manner, on any date after the 31st December 1858, shall be eligible for reinstatement in such headship, and in the lease or management of the village, if he has a fair and equitable claim thereto.

(b) No claim to be recorded as manjhee or headman with an occupancy right in the lease or management of a village shall be conclusively shut out by reason of the claimant having been described as a mustajir or farmer in any deed to which such claimant may have been a party.

(c) If the rent now payable by any manjhee or headman of a village appear to the settlement officer inequitable, by reason that such person has rights independent of contract, or that he was not in a position fairly and freely to contract, the settlement officer may modify and abate such rent and fix a fair and equitable rent. If the rent appears to the settlement officer to be too low, he may enhance such rent either immediately or prospectively on the termination of any existing agreement. The rent payable by any manjhee, farmer, or other

headman of a village, shall be determined on a consideration of the rates of rent payable in the neighbourhood, and of the number of ploughs at work in the village, and of such other matters as may appear to the settlement officer to afford ground for an equitable decision. If necessary, the cultivated and uncultivated land in such village may be measured.

Rights of ryots or cultivators. 18. In deciding the status, rights, and claims of ryots or occupiers, the settlement officer shall have regard to the following rules:—

(a) Any ryot who may either himself or through persons from whom he inherits have held fields in a village for a period of twelve years shall be deemed to have occupancy rights in such fields.

(b) Any ryot who, having possessed a right of occupancy or an equitable claim to occupancy, has lost possession of his land or any portion of his land since the 31st day of December 1858, may claim to be replaced in possession of such land, and to be recorded as possessing occupancy rights therein, if in the opinion of settlement officer he is justly entitled thereto.

(c) Any ryot who has exchanged fields for other fields in the same village shall be held to have acquired an occupancy right in the fields taken in exchange in the same manner as if no exchange had taken place.

(d) Where ryots holding lands under a manjhee or other headman of a village pay their share of the village rent according to any fixed custom or proportion, or where the share of rent payable by each ryot is fixed annually or periodically by the village elders or in any other way, the existence of such custom shall be recorded.

(e) When the ryots of any village pay rent either direct to the proprietor or to his agent, or to any farmer, or to a manjhee, the settlement officer shall record such rents if they are fair and equitable. If such rent appear to the settlement officer to be unfair and inequitable, he shall inquire into and shall resettle such rents; and he may make such re-settlement of rents either according to the number of ploughs owned by each ryot, or according to the area of the cultivated land held by him, or in any other manner which may be customary and equitable.

19. The rents of both headmen and ryots, when adjusted and recorded by the settlement officer, shall remain unchanged for not less than seven years from the time of such adjustment and record, and thenceforward until a fresh settlement or agreement be made.

20. In adjusting rents as between proprietors and manjhees or other headmen and between proprietors, farmers, or headmen, and ryots, the settlement officer may, in connection with other circumstances, have regard to the agricultural skill and habits of life of the class or tribe to which the rent-payers may belong.

21. In any case in which the headmen or the ryots or the persons through whom they claim reclaimed the land from forest or waste, regard shall be had to such fact in settling the rents.

22. The settlement officer shall decide, and shall enter in the village record of rights, the several instalments of yearly rent and the dates on which such instalment shall be payable by the ryots and by the manjhees or headmen. If the number and dates of the existing instalments press hardly upon the people of any village, the settlement officer shall have power to reduce the number and alter the dates of such instalments. The amount and dates of the instalments shall remain unaltered until otherwise ordered by the Lieutenant Governor.

Record of village customs. 23. For every village shall be drawn up a paper setting forth the custom of the village or tribe in regard to the following facts:—

(a) The existence of the office of manjhee or other village headship and the duties and emoluments of each headman, and the customs of succession to the headship by inheritance, election or otherwise.

(b) The removal or suspension of a headman for misconduct, and the appointment or election to a vacant headship.

(c) The devolution of the lands held by proprietors or under-proprietors or headmen or cultivated by ryots, any custom contrary to the ordinary Hindoo or Mahomedan law being noted.

(d) The tenure of houses in the village, and the payment of ground-rents and dues by non-cultivating residents.

(e) The duties and dues of village watchmen and other village servants and their succession to, and removal from, office.

(f) The management and usufruct of the waste land, and other matters relating to the internal arrangement of villages.

24. After the settlement officer shall have made the record of rights for any village, he shall notify and publish the contents of such record to the persons interested by posting it conspicuously in the village and otherwise in such manner as may be convenient. Any person interested shall thereupon be allowed to bring forward in the Original or Appellate Settlement Courts any objection he may desire to make to any part of such record: and the objections so made shall be inquired into and disposed of by a decision in writing under the hand of the officer presiding in the Court before which such objection may be urged or brought on appeal or otherwise.

25. After a period of a year from the date of the publication of the record of rights of any village, such record shall be conclusive proof of the rights and customs therein recorded, other than the rights mentioned in the latter part of this section, except so far as concerns entries in such record regarding which objections by parties interested may still be pending. When a record of rights shall have become final, or an objection to any entry in a record of rights shall have been finally disposed of by the Settlement Courts, such record shall not be re-opened or modified, save as provided by the customs of the village, without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. But in case of the discovery of material error, it shall be lawful for the said Lieutenant-Governor to direct, by a writing under his hand, that the record of any village shall be revised.

The Courts established under Act VI of 1871 are empowered to find and determine the rights of zemindars and other proprietors as between themselves, if any suit affecting such rights be pending at the time when this Regulation shall come into operation, or if a suit or issue be referred to the Court under the provisions of section 5, or if a suit be brought to contest the finding or record of the settlement officer within three years from the date of the said publication or of the final order of the Revenue Court. But no such suit shall be brought in any Court after the expiration of three years from such date. If in any such suit it shall be found that the finding of the settlement officer is erroneous, the record shall be amended accordingly.

26. Pending the completion of a settlement under this Regulation, the officers of the Sonthal Pergunnahs appointed under Section 2, Act XXXVII of 1855, may, if the Lieutenant-Governor shall so direct, take up and decide under this Regulation, either on their own motion or at the request of the parties, any suit for rent or arrears of rent, or any claim for enhancement or abatement of rent, or any complaint of exaction or improper ouster from land or offices. Decisions regarding rates of rent or the possession of land or offices passed by these officers under this section shall remain in force until such time as the record of rights for the village or villages to which such decision may refer shall be prepared.

The said officers shall also have power to pass such provisional orders as they may deem required for the maintenance of peace and order in the Sonthal Pergunnahs on all matters referred to in Sections 5, 9, 10, and 12 to 24 of this Regulation: all such provisional orders shall have the force of a decision of settlement officers under these Regulations until such time as the record of rights shall have been prepared, or the matter shall have been decided by a Settlement Court.

SCHEDULE OF REGULATIONS AND ACTS IN FORCE IN THE SONTHAL PERGUNNAHS SO FAR AS THEY ARE UNREPEALED.

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

I of 1793	I of 1801	XII of 1817
VIII of 1793	X of 1804	III of 1818
XIV of 1793	XI of 1806	I of 1819
XIX of 1793	XVII of 1806	II of 1819
XXXVII of 1793	XX of 1810	VIII of 1819
XXXVIII of 1793	XI of 1811	I of 1820
XLVIII of 1793	V of 1812	VII of 1823
III of 1794	XI of 1812	VI of 1825
XV of 1797	XVIII of 1812	XI of 1825
I of 1798	XIX of 1814	XIII of 1825
VII of 1799	XXIX of 1814	XIV of 1825
VIII of 1800	V of 1817	XVII of 1829

Acts of the Governor General of India in Council.

XX of 1836	XIII of 1857	V of 1869
XXI of 1836	III of 1858	XV of 1869
IV of 1837	XXXI of 1858	XVIII of 1869
XI of 1838	V of 1859	XX of 1869
XII of 1841	XI of 1859	XXI of 1869
V of 1843	XIV of 1859	VII of 1870
IX of 1847	VIII of 1860	X of 1870
XX of 1848	IX of 1860	XIII of 1870
XII of 1850	XXIII of 1860	XX of 1870
XVIII of 1850	XXXI of 1860	XXI of 1870
XXI of 1850	XLV of 1860	XXIII of 1870
XXV of 1850	XVI of 1863	XXVII of 1870
XXXIII of 1850	III of 1864	III of 1871
XXXIV of 1850	XV of 1864	V of 1871
XXXVII of 1850	III of 1865	VII of 1871
VIII of 1851	V of 1865	VIII of 1871
V of 1852	X of 1865	IX of 1869
II of 1853	XI of 1865	XII of 1871
VI of 1853	VI of 1866	XXIII of 1871
XVIII of 1854	XIV of 1866	XXIV of 1871
XIII of 1855	XXI of 1866	XXV of 1871
XXIV of 1855	VII of 1867	XXVI of 1871
XXVI of 1855	XXIV of 1867	I of 1872
XXXVII of 1855	XXV of 1867	III of 1872
XI of 1856	XXXI of 1867	VIII of 1872
XV of 1856	I of 1868	IX of 1872
XXI of 1856	II of 1869	X of 1872
X of 1857	IV of 1869	XI of 1872

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

III of 1862	VII of 1864	V of 1867
VII of 1862	IV of 1865	IV of 1868
VIII of 1862	V of 1865	VII of 1868
II of 1864	VIII of 1865	II of 1870
IV of 1864	III of 1866	

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 864.—The Hon'ble G. Loch, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, availed himself on the 12th ultimo of the leave granted him in Notification No. 519, dated the 15th March last.

EDUCATION.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 198.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. J. Platts, Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, in the Central Provinces, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments in the Educational Department of those Provinces:—

Mr. J. Kibble, M. A., Head Master, High School, Sagar, and Officiating Inspector of Schools, 4th Grade, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Mr. Platts, retired.

Mr. G. Thomson, Officiating Head Master, High School, Sagar, is confirmed in his present appointment, *vice* Mr. Kibble, promoted.

POLICE.

The 30th April 1872.

No. 293.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces' Police:—

Captain S. S. Sutherland, District Superintendent, 3rd Class, and Officiating District Superintendent, 2nd Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 1st Class, *vice* Major Stewart, District Superintendent, 1st Class, absent on furlough.

Mr. J. J. Higgins, District Superintendent, 3rd Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain Sutherland.

Major T. E. Vandergucht, District Superintendent, 4th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 3rd Class, *vice* Mr. Higgins.

Mr. R. Hamilton, District Superintendent, 5th Class, to officiate as District Superintendent, 4th Class, *vice* Major Vandergucht.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 153.—The Reverend J. Baly, and the Reverend F. W. Homer, Chaplains on the Bengal Establishment, have been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

E. C. BAYLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND
COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Fort William, the 30th April 1872.

No. 536.—Mr. C. H. James, Probationary Assistant Conservator of Forests, of the 3rd Grade, in Bengal, is reduced (in consequence of his failure to pass in the Vernacular), to the Grade of Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, with effect from this date.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 50.—Mr. W. S. Halsey, Magistrate and Collector of Kánhpúr, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India during the absence of Mr. H. Rivett Carnac, or until further orders.

No. 54.—Mr. W. S. Halsey assumed charge of the Office of Commissioner of Cotton and Commerce with the Government of India, on the forenoon of the 22nd ultimo.

SURVEYS.

The 30th April 1872.

No. 269.—Subsidiary leave for fifteen days is granted to Mr. Francis Fedden, Assistant, Geological Survey of India, to enable him to proceed to Bombay to appear before a Medical Board, with a view to obtaining leave to England on medical certificate.

No. 271.—Captain W. J. Heaviside, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from 5th April 1872.

Lieutenant J. Hill, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 3rd Grade, will revert to his substantive appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, with effect from 4th April 1872.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 280.—Major John Macdonald, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Revenue Surveys, Lower Circle, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel D. C. Vanrenen, or until further orders.

No. 283.—Captain William Henry Wilkins, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Revenue Survey Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, 3rd Grade, from the 28th March 1872, the date on which Captain J. Sconce, Deputy Superintendent, 2nd Grade, embarked for Europe on furlough.

PORT BLAIR.

The 24th April 1872.

No. 108.—Preparatory leave for one month, with effect from the 14th instant, is granted to Major F. L. Playfair, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to enable him to proceed to Madras in view to applying for one year's furlough to Europe.

APPOINTMENTS.—Captain M. Protheroe, 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, *vice* Major Playfair, during the absence of the latter officer or until further orders. This appointment has effect from the date on which Captain Protheroe assumed charge of the office from Major Playfair.

Captain R. J. Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as 1st Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair and the Nicobars, *vice* Captain Protheroe.

Mr. G. D. Grimes to officiate as 2nd Assistant Superintendent during the absence of Captain B. Rogers, who has applied for two years' furlough to Europe, or until further orders.

A. O. HUME,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 2nd May 1872.

No. 80J.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of Act I of 1872 (The Indian Evidence Act) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad, with effect from the 1st September 1872.

POLITICAL.

The 30th April 1872.

No. 1046P.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon Nizam-ud-din Khan, late Patrol in the Hissar Division of Customs, the title of Khan Bahadoor as a personal distinction, in recognition of the meritorious services rendered by him to the British Government during the mutinies of 1857-58.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 1074P.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer the title of "Raja" upon the Dewan of Nursinghur.

GENERAL.

The 1st May 1872.

No. 867G.—LEAVE.—Captain J. Colledge, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted 30 days' preparatory leave from the date in the current month on which he may avail himself thereof, to proceed to Bombay in anticipation of the grant of furlough to Europe under the Regulations of 1868.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 882G.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon Mr. Cowasjee Nussurwanjee, Superintendent of Mails in the Hyderabad and Soegaon line, the title of "Khan Bahadoor" as a personal distinction, in recognition of the zeal, energy and efficiency which he has displayed in the discharge of his duties.

No. 879G.—APPOINTMENT.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 878G of to-day's date, Captain G. H. Trevor, Second Assistant Resident, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad in addition to the duties of his own appointment, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 12th April 1872.

No. 878G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 818G, dated 23rd April 1872, Captain A. H. E. Campbell of the 2nd Regiment, Madras Light Cavalry, Com-

mandant Resident's Escort and Officiating Military Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, reported his departure from Hyderabad on the forenoon of the 10th of April 1872, on the preparatory leave granted him by the above notification.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Port William, the 3rd May 1872.

No. 3245.—In continuation of Notification No. 2861, dated the 19th April 1872, the following Statement of Cash Balances, as reported up to this date, in the Government Treasuries in India, at the close of the month of March last, contrasted with that of the previous years, is published for general information :—

	March 1870.	March 1871.	March 1872.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government of India	2,07,94,308	3,38,05,931	4,66,77,533
Bengal	1,99,40,203	2,41,86,769	2,67,00,495
British Burmah	36,67,030	37,85,136	32,70,421
North-Western Provinces	1,57,86,570	1,85,03,347	2,55,50,094
Oudh	41,31,215	49,59,323	47,78,971
Punjab	1,06,78,688	1,20,30,928	1,36,96,909
Bombay	3,50,28,704	3,45,16,819	6,30,23,012
Central Provinces	48,54,141	73,21,400	76,67,316
Madras	2,49,40,140	2,96,07,778	3,02,58,741
TOTAL	13,98,20,999	16,87,17,431	22,16,23,492

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 30th April 1872.

No. 3179C.—Mr. H. N. L. Berkeley, Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta, is allowed furlough to proceed to England for eighteen months with subsidiary leave for fourteen days.

Mr. H. G. Cowie is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Port William, the 27th April 1872.

No 464 of 1872.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased, as a special case, to re-appoint Captain J. A. S. Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment expired on the 8th February 1872, to be a 3rd Class Commissary of Ordnance, *vice* 2nd Captain N. D. Garrett, retired.

No. 465 of 1872.—The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Lieutenant John Corse-Scott of the Bengal Staff Corps, Quarter Master, 37th (The Meerut) Regiment of Native Infantry,—For two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay not before the 13th May 1872.

The 29th April 1872.

No. 466 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) R. J. Wimberley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

No. 467 of 1872.—With reference to G. G. O as per margin, which are hereby cancelled,

No. 948, dated 8th October 1868, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that paragraph 10 of G. G. O. No. 695, of the 17th November 1863, be altered and made to read as follows :—

Para. 10. Men of limited service who have full six years to serve, will be allowed a bounty of sixty (60) Rupees.

Those who have five years to serve, a bounty of fifty (50) Rupees.

Those who have four years to serve, a bounty of forty (40) Rupees.

Those who have three years to serve, a bounty of thirty (30) Rupees.

Men who have less than three years of their first term of service unexpired, may volunteer, if they re-engage at the same time, when they will receive the bounty on re-engagement, in addition to the full bounty on volunteering.

Men who have any period less than three years to serve of their first period of service, but do not declare for re-engagement, will not be permitted to volunteer.

Men who have any period less than three years of the second period of service to perform, will not be permitted to volunteer.

These rules are relaxed to the following extent in favor of men enlisted in India, or who are married to wives born in India, whether of European parentage or otherwise, but who have never been out of the country.

Such men if they have less than three years of their first time of service unexpired, and decline to re-engage, or who have less than three years of their second term of service to perform, will be permitted to volunteer without bounty for any Regiment open to receive them.

No. 468 of 1872.—The Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Senior Apothecary John Law, of the Subordinate Medical Department, to the control and general supervision of the Hospital Apprentice Class of the Calcutta Medical College, subject to the authority of the Principal (and Officers) of the College, and the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service. The Apothecary in charge will be charged with the maintenance of good order and discipline of the Class, and of the application of the pupils to their studies.

No. 469 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to admit Sepoy Inderjeet Thappa, of the 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, in consideration of his conspicuous gallantry in an attack made on a stockade on the 4th January 1872, at the village of Lall Gnoora in the Looshai Country.

No. 470 of 1872.—The services of 2nd Captain H. S. Clive, of the Royal Engineers are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the date of his appointment in that Department in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 471 of 1872.—Wuzeer Chund, who was educated as a local student at the Lahore Medical College, having passed the prescribed Examination, is admitted into the service as an Hospital Assistant of the 3rd Class, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service.

The 30th April 1872.

No. 472 of 1872.—The following extract paragraphs 13 and 17, of a Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 62, dated the 21st of March 1872, are published for general information.

13. Mr. A. Crombie has been appointed an Assistant Surgeon on the Bengal Establishment. His commission will be dated 30th March 1872. He has received orders to embark for Calcutta before the 1st June 1872.

17. As Mr. Crombie will embark for India before the other candidates, he will not reckon the time passed by him at Netley, as service for full pay pension (vide paragraph 9 of despatch to India, No. 127, of the 15th April 1865).

No. 473 of 1872.—The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Colonel William Maxwell, of the Royal Artillery, Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Department Public Works, Oude,—For two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay not before the 24th June 1872.

Captain Herbert Maynard Ramsay, of the General List Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Bengal,—For two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 474 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Resident at Hyderabad is confirmed:—

No. 103, dated 20th April 1872.—Granting Surgeon C. J. Eves of the Madras Medical Establishment, in medical charge of the 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, thirty days' leave of absence from the 1st May 1872, or date of departure, to proceed to Bombay preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

No. 475 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant N. C. Martelli, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern 39th (The Allypore) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 476 of 1872.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Foreign Department, No. 1015 P, dated 25th April 1872, the services of Captain F. G. E. Warren, of the Royal Artillery, lately in attendance on General Bubber Sing Bahadoor of Nipal, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 16th instant.

No. 477 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hyderabad Contingent, 5th Infantry.

Captain W. E. Chambers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Wing Subaltern during the period Lieutenant J. J. Kennedy may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

No. 478 of 1872.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Assistant Surgeon B. Evers of the Medical Department in medical charge 18th (The Alipore) Regiment of Native Infantry,—Date of arrival at Bombay, 18th October 1871.

No. 479 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, of the Royal Artillery, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 480 of 1872.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the accompanying letter from the Quarter-Master General, dated the 28th instant, forwarding, by direction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, copies of despatches from Brigadier-Generals G. Bouchier, C. B., and C. H. Brownlow, C. B., Commanding respectively the Left (or Cachar) Column and the Right (or Chittagong) Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, detailing the operations carried out under their command, which have resulted in the successful accomplishment of the objects which led the Government of India to organize and despatch the force.

The Governor General in Council concurs with the Commander-in-Chief in highly appreciating the excellent services which have been performed, and desires cordially to congratulate His Excellency on the satisfactory conclusion of an expedition which owes much to the thoughtful and unremitting interest His Lordship has throughout taken in the operations.

His Excellency in Council wishes also to acknowledge the material assistance rendered by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the Officers employed under His Honor's orders, especially Mr. Hankey, Commissioner of Chittagong, in applying the resources of the province in aid of the military requirements.

To Brigadier-Generals Bouchier and Brownlow, the Governor General in Council offers his sincere thanks for the great skill and energy they have displayed in the conduct of the troops under their command, in the face of great difficulties, and for which they have so justly received and merited the marked commendation of the Commander-in-Chief.

To Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Roberts, v. c., and Captain C. J. East, of the Quarter-Master General's Department, the two senior Army Staff Officers with each Column, and who are both very specially mentioned; to that experienced officer Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, H. B. Buckle, C. B., and Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, the heads of the Medical Department; to Lieutenant-Colonel R. Davidson and Major A. Mackenzie of the Commissariat; to Captains H. Thomson and C. E. Bates, Brigade Majors to the Columns; and to the other Officers of the staff and of departments accompanying the force, the Governor General in Council desires to convey an expression of his appreciation of their valuable services.

It further affords the Governor General in Council high gratification to express entire concurrence in the testimony borne by the Commander-in-Chief to the efficient and zealous support afforded to their Generals by the Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps, as named in the margin, and His Excellency in Council cordially recognizes the unfailing cheerfulness and good conduct of all ranks under circumstances of much fatigue and exertion. The Governor General in Council especially thanks all those who are named by their Commanders.

His Excellency in Council desires to convey to Mr. Edgar and Captain Lewin who accompanied the force in a civil capacity, a full expression of approbation for the valuable services rendered, and not less for their cordial co-operation with the Military Commanders.

The valuable results of the labors of the Officers of the Survey Department under Major Macdonald are fully appreciated by the Governor General in Council.

The successful construction and maintenance by the Telegraph Department of its lines of communication demands full recognition.

The Governor General in Council has pleasure in acknowledging the zeal and ability of Major Moore, whose exertions were most successful, Major Brown and Captain Hedayut Ali, who organized and superintended the Transport Coolie Corps, whose services were so valuable to the Expedition, and His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the good service of the Police under Mr. Daly and Mr. Crouch.

LEFT (OR CACHAR) COLUMN.

Captain G. F. Blackwood, Royal Arty., Comdg. $\frac{1}{2}$ Battery of the Peshawur Mountain Train.

Capt. E. Harvey, Royal Engrs., Comdg. No. 1 Co. Sappers and Miners.

Colonel W. F. Stafford, Comdt. 22nd (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.

Colonel T. Rattray, c. s. i., Comdt. 42nd (Assam) Native Light Infy.

Lieut.-Col. J. M. Nuttall, Comdg. Advance Wing, 44th (Sylhet) Native Light Infy.

RIGHT (OR CHITTAGONG) COLUMN.

Lieut.-Col. J. Hills, v. c., Royal Arty., Comdg. Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, Comdt. No. 3 Co. Sappers and Miners.

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, c. b., v. c., Comdt. 2nd Goorkha Regt.

Lieut.-Col. J. Doran, Comdt. 27th (Punjab) Regt. Native Infy.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Tytler, v. c., Comdt. 4th Goorkha Regt.

The approbation of Government of the India will be communicated through the proper department to the Rajah of Munnipore for the ready assistance rendered by him to the British Government in furtherance of the object of the Expedition.

The Governor General in Council will have much gratification in bringing the services of all concerned to the favorable notice of Her Majesty's Government.

From Colonel P. S. LUMSDEN, C. S. I., Quarter Master General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department,—(No. ^{497,} Looshai “*Field Operations*”, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta, the 26th April 1872)

I AM directed by the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief to submit to

- I. Brigadier-General Bouchier's No. 696L, dated 19th March 1872.
 II. Brigadier-General Brownlow's No. — dated 3rd April 1872.

Government the despatches as per margin, from Brigadier-General G. Bouchier, C. B., and Brigadier-General C. H. Brownlow, C. B., Commanding the Columns of the Looshai Expedition, detailing the operations which led to the successful accomplishment of the objects of Government, as set forth in Military Department letter No. 294 of the 13th July last

2. These operations have been conducted with the view of preventing the recurrence of the raids, and outrages, which for many years have been committed by the Looshai tribe on the British Frontier of Eastern Bengal; and for permanently establishing the security of the Cachar and Chittagong borders.

3. The Officers Commanding were especially instructed “that the object of the expedition was not one of pure retaliation; that while punishment should follow the proof of guilt; the surrender of all British subjects held in captivity should be insisted on, and every effort made for their deliverance; “the main end in view was to show these savages that they are completely in our power; to establish friendly relations of a permanent character with them; to make them promise to receive in their villages from time to time, our Native agents; to make travelling in their districts safe to all; to convince them of the advantages of trade, and commerce; and to demonstrate to them effectually that they have nothing to gain, and everything to lose, by placing themselves in a hostile position towards the British Government.”

4. The Government of India deprecated the employment of a large force. While it impressed economy upon all concerned, it at the same time required that “nothing should be omitted in the organization of the force which the military authorities might consider necessary to make complete success a certainty.

5. Our knowledge of the country to be operated in, and of the character of the enemy to be opposed, was limited. Certain facts were known, viz., that the climate in the lower lands was deadly; that dense tropical jungles covered the whole of the lower ridges; that some of the mountain ranges reached heights from five to six thousand feet; that water communication existed to the contemplated bases of operations; and that the physical difficulties to be overcome were of a nature which would test the utmost skill of our Commanders, and the endurance of the troops.

6. The Governor General in Council was pleased, on His Excellency's recommendation, to place the entire political and military conduct of the operations in the hands of the military Commanders.

7. The Commander-in-Chief in the earliest consideration of the operation, felt that its success depended more upon the efficiency of carriage than on any other contingency. The sudden and severe outbreak of cholera which attacked the coolies proceeding to the bases of operations during the month of November threatened the success of the expedition, and its continuance from the commencement to the close of the operations, has been the cause of much anxiety and delay.

8. Notwithstanding disease; the opposition of the enemy; and the physical difficulties which the formidable nature of the country presented; the operations entrusted to Brigadiers General G. Bouchier, C. B., and C. H. Brownlow, C. B., have, by the energy and discriminating judgment of these officers, been, in His Excellency's opinion, carried to what the Commander in-Chief hopes the Government will consider a most successful issue.

9. The detailed reports of these officers, together with the despatches now submitted, have placed the Government of India, in possession of their progress, terminating in the realization of all the objects required by Government. These reports show that no smaller force could have accomplished the task of creating and maintaining such long lines of communications, and have supplied a body in advance sufficient to overcome all opposition, and ensure success.

10. Throughout the expedition, whenever opportunity offered, conciliatory measures superseded all recourse to force, but when those failed and when, from fear, or with ulterior objects, the Looshaies disregarded the demand for release of captives, restitution of plunder, or compensation for past offences, the destruction of their stockades, villages and jooms was imperatively necessary. It is only by making all the members of the tribes which are devoted to aggression, feel the pains of war, that a strong public opinion in favor of peace can be created.

11. Payment of the fines and tribute demanded, together with the entire submission of the tribes of Vonolel and those of the Howlong and Sylhoo factions of the Looshai race; the recovery of Mary Winchester; and the restoration to our ally the Rajah of Munnipore of more than two thousand of his vassals, with the rescue from slavery of several hundreds of our own subjects, has been the result of the operations.

12. The Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief desires to commend to the notice of Government, Brigadier General G. Bouchier, c. b., and Brigadier General C. H. Brownlow, c. b., commanding the respective Columns, for the able manner in which they have exercised their commands, in which, in His Excellency's opinion, they have evinced high military qualities.

13. Brigadier General Bouchier advanced one hundred and ninety-three miles from Cachar, and one hundred and ten from his first base in the enemy's country at Tepai Mookh, until he reached the stronghold of Lalboorah, the most powerful of the Northern Looshai chiefs.

14. Brigadier General Brownlow advanced 213 miles from Chittagong and 83 miles from his first advanced base into the Howlong country, and his progress was only arrested by the complete submission of that powerful tribe.

15. For four months, their lines of communication were maintained, and the Columns left for the last and crowning operations were reduced to 400 and 300 Infantry respectively. The Commander-in-Chief would more particularly invite notice to the spirited action of the 25th January of the left Column on the Moorthlang range; the surprise of Lal Gnoora's stockade on the 3rd January by the Right Column, with the subsequent dash of the latter into the South Howlong country.

16. His Excellency would solicit especial notice of the very marked manner in which these General Officers have described, in their despatches, the efficient and zealous support which they received from the Regimental, Departmental, Staff, and Medical Staff Officers attached to their respective Columns.

17. The Commander-in-Chief entirely concurs with the General Officers Commanding the Columns in the commendation of the troops of their respective commands; but His Excellency will not enter into the details of the services of particular corps or individuals, which have been so fully reported. His Excellency, however, cannot refrain from one exception in the conduct of the two soldiers of the 2nd Goorkha (the Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, Lulleetbum Mull and Murtbur Thappa, who defended their dying comrade against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and whose gallantry reflects so much honor on their Regiment and the Native Army.

18. The valuable results of the labors of the officers of the Survey are brought to the notice of Government; these officers have made a very important addition to the Geography of India.

19. The Telegraph Department successfully constructed and maintained the lines of its communication.

20. His Excellency entirely concurs in the terms in which the General Officers have mentioned the civil officers attached to their Columns.

21. The assistance afforded by the Police has been most creditable to the officers and men of that service.

22. The Rajah of Munnipore appears to have taxed the resources of his country to the utmost, in order to equip efficiently the Column which co-operated on the left of Brigadier General Bouchier's line of operations, and to have earned the approbation of Government.

23. The services of the transport coolies were invaluable, and the Government are much indebted to the meritorious officers by whom they were organized and superintended.

24. In conclusion, the Commander-in-Chief trusts that the Government will feel satisfied with the success that has attended the Expedition.

Casualty Return of the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

SHILLONG, 25th April 1872.

Corps or Department.	FIGHTING MEN.			FOLLOWERS.			Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
General Staff	1*	...	...	...	...	* Brigadier-General G. Bouchier, C.B., † Captain Cookesley, attached.
Peshawur Mountain Battery.	...	2	1†	...	...	...
Sappers & Miners, 1st Co.	...	1	1	...	...	...	† Includes 1 Officer, Captain Harrison.
22nd Punjab Native Infy.	...	4	7	...	...	...
42nd Native Infantry	1	38†	...	...	2	
44th Native Infantry ...	8	3	35	...	...	...
Police	2	3	...	...	...
Nepaulese Cooly Corps	1	2	234	
Commissariat do.	1	3	80	
Kookie do.	53	
Boatmen	17	
Total ...	8	14	85	2	5	386	

Casualty Return of the Chittagong Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force.

CALCUTTA, 17th April 1872.

Corps or Department.	FIGHTING MEN.			FOLLOWERS.			Remarks.
	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	Killed.	Wounded.	Died.	
Peshawur Mountain Batty.	...	...	1	...	...	...
3rd Co. Sappers and Miners	...	...	...	...	...	2	
2nd Goorkha Regiment...	2	12	9	...	...	2	
4th Goorkha Regiment...	...	...	16*	...	...	...	* Includes one man killed by accidental discharge of rifle.
27th Regt. Punjab N. I.	...	...	4	...	...	1	
Coolie Corps	...	...	...	...	...	89†	† Includes one man killed accidentally by fall.
Commissariat Department	...	...	...	...	...	24‡	‡ Includes a Mahout killed with his elephant falling over the khud, also a coolie killed by a branch falling on him when cutting fodder for elephants.
Rutton Pocea's Contingent	2	1	...§	...	...	...	§ No information.
Total	4	13	30	...	...	118	

(Signed) C. H. BROWNLOW, *Brigdr.-Genl.,*

Exd.

Comdg. Chittagong Column,(Signed) C. E. BATES, *Capt.,**Looshai Expeditionary Force.*

B. M.

From Brigadier General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., Commanding Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quarter Master General, Army Head Quarters, Calcutta,—(No. 696L., dated Cachar, the 19th March 1872.)

IN submitting for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the accompanying copy of a Field Force Orders published on the breaking up of the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, I hope it may not be considered out of place to forward a slight sketch of our operations.

2. Consequent on each year's raids, a line of posts was established along the Southern Frontier of Sylhet and Cachar, but as I considered these posts were not sufficiently south to cover my right flank, nor to bring any pressure upon Sookpilall and Khalkom, should they throw in their lots either with the Howlongs, or the more eastern tribes, I established others at Bongkong on the Noon Vaie range, Kooloo Rub, on the Rongtipahan, and near Chuttachoor peak, in the latitude of Julnacher, cutting roads from them respectively to the Sonai Chem and Dalleus river, thus bringing the posts nearly into communication with Cachar by water-carriage.

2A. In a similar manner General Nuthal was, in October last, requested to move the Raja of Munnipore to put detachments on the Southern Frontier. Flanked again by a force of about five hundred men near the Moirang lake, their posts were never established, or intimation given that any difficulty in doing so existed, until the receipt of a communication from him dated 15th December 1871.

3. The Cachar Column consisted of half a battery of Artillery, a company of Sappers and Miners and 500 men each of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 42nd Assam Light Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, with 1200 commissariat

coolies, and 178 elephants, and a Coolie Corps of 800 men under Major Moore. This was the actual number sent for the expedition. The Coolie Corps at starting was reduced by cholera to 387 men, and of the elephants, 14, either from galls, sickness, or general unfitness, never carried a load for the Column.

4. The special equipments of the corps, water-proof sheets, boots, tools, Norton's pumps, &c., had been sent on by water to Cachar, where each corps, on arrival, received its proportions. The kits and coolie loads were reduced to the prescribed weights, and every detachment was thus inspected in field marching orders.

5. On the 21st November we broke grounds from Cachar; the 44th Native Infantry marched for Luckeepore, 14 miles, whence the road onwards had to be made. The road selected was via Mynadhur on the Barak, where 2½ months' provisions had been stored for the force, and thence to Tipai Mookh, the junction of the Tipai and Barak rivers, our advanced base of operations.

6. Much difference of opinion existed as to whether this was the proper point of departure, but as our work was definitely to punish the eastern tribes, I now, after the campaign, feel strongly the selection was a right one.

7. Not only had we to make a road, but to find a track of mountains over which we could carry it. This fell to Captain Harvey and the Sappers; the track once found, parties of troops were at intervals laid along it; those in rear completing the work of their predecessors.

8. On the 12th December, the first detachment reached Tipai Mookh, where Mr. Edgar joined me the following day, and on the 15th, I had there collected the head-quarters and wing of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, a wing of the 44th Native Infantry, and the company of Sappers and Miners.

9. The position was admirable; a wide shingly beach with extensive plateaus rising above on which barracks, hospitals, store-houses and officers' quarters rose as if by magic.

10. It was considered advisable that we should make a rapid advance on new Kholel, the location of the descendants of Vonpilall, as the Looshais did not yet believe in our intention of advancing into the limit of their country.

11. On the 16th December, I made a fresh start with the Sappers, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall's wing of the 44th Native Infantry, leaving the 22nd Punjab Infantry to garrison Tipai Mookh. As other troops arrived, this wing was pushed on, and a continuous chain of road-making detachments extending along the whole line was formed, my object being to bring a wing of each corps in succession to the front.

12. On the 18th, we came upon a small picquet of Looshais, who fled at our approach; two of the party, however, returned, and accompanied us. They informed us that the Looshais were assembled in large numbers at Toweebhoom, but for what reason they could not tell.

13. We found the road-making here slow work, but on the 22nd December, with a wing of the 44th Native Infantry and 50 of the 22nd Punjab Infantry, made a rapid descent by a Looshai path to the Toweebhoom, where we suddenly came upon a party of about 50 Looshais with Mora Muntree from Impanee. They yelled at us, and warned us not to cross the stream, which we did by a large weir, and secured the picquet house on the opposite bank. Not a shot was fired, they were too frightened to stand long to parley, and disappeared in the forest.

14. On the 23rd December, following the track of the party who left us the previous day, we mounted to the jhooms (farm lands) of the Vonpilal tribes. As we emerged from the forest, the advance was met by a heavy fire, which, as the Looshais fell back before us, was continued throughout the day. A young Policeman and Havildar of the 22nd Punjab Infantry were the first to fall; we destroyed an immense quantity of corn in granaries, and three large villages; we occupied a fourth.

15. The 24th and 25th December were occupied in punishing those tribes who had commenced hostilities. Parties were sent out to destroy their villages and crops, but as I was some miles off my direct line of communications, I

determined, on the 26th, to return to my position on the Toweebhoom, and carry the sick and wounded to a place of security, returning, if necessary, to inflict further punishment.

16. The retirement was accomplished without a casualty, the 22nd Punjab Infantry forming the advanced guard, the 44th Native Infantry under Captain Lightfoot the convoy for the sick, wounded, and coolies, while Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall collecting the picquets in rear of his column, covered the retirement, passing through his reserves under Captain Robertson from hill to hill, as if on parade.

17. The 27th and 28th were employed in camp in clearing the jungle in the neighbourhood, while the Sappers and 42nd Native Infantry were completing the road to No. 6 Station.

18. The sharpshooters released from watching us at Kholel, commenced to attack our working parties. The only remedy for this was more punishment at Kholel. On the morning of the 29th, I took 200 of the 42nd towards the villages we had burnt. As we started, the column was fired into, and one man wounded. About three miles on, we met Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, who came to sue for mercy, and begged me not to proceed. One of my objects in coming the second time was to escort the survey, and laying it down as a principle to do what I intended and then negotiate, I proceeded to the point I started for, and there listened to Dharpong.

19. He begged us to stop devastating these valleys, and that not only should all firing cease, but our communications would be kept open for us. To this we agreed, Dharpong mounted on a dead tree, sounded the cry of peace far and near; from that moment the effect was marvellous, not a shot was fired near us,—in the evening we returned to camp.

20. Our losses from the 24th to the 29th December were—

22nd Punjab Native Infantry	...	4 Wounded, 1 dangerously, 3 severely.
42nd Native Infantry	...	1 „ slightly.
44th „ „	...	5 Killed, 2 wounded.
Sappers and Miners	...	1 Wounded.
Police	...	1 „
Coolies	...	1 Killed, 2 wounded.

Total	...	6 Killed.
„		11 Wounded.

17

21. Muntries from Kholel, and others, said to be emissaries from Poiboy, came into camp, bringing elephants' tusks, goats, &c.

22. In my rapid march on Toweebhoom, I had somewhat over-run my provisions, and left the roads in my rear unfinished, which until made were almost impracticable even for laden men; this necessitated a halt for some days, during which time I continued clearing the position and sending working parties onwards.

23. Water was somewhat scarce, but on the 4th January, the road was sufficiently completed to warrant my pushing on 44th Native Infantry and Sappers, the former to the Towetoo River, a distance of eight miles, the latter to a spot near it where water was procurable. The same process as before of extending detachments along the road, was carried out.

24. The head-quarters left Toweebhoom on the 6th, and arrived at Pachooee on the 9th; this was a most important position, as it not only commanded the road down to the Tipai, and the southern portion of the valley and villages of new Kholel which existed in dozens along the Voombong range, but also the country to the westward, where stood the site of old Kholel, and the village of Dhallong, one of Khalkom's; in addition to these advantages, it effectually covered our communication with the Toweebhoom. I eventually placed Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., in command of Pachooee and the neighbouring posts, and Colonel Hicks in a like capacity at Toweebhoom.

25. Our position to the rear of Pachooee was thus perfectly secured—Two forces could operate on the Kholel villages from two points within easy communication. Such being the case, Poiboy and his tribes were the next to be looked after.

26. We had again run ahead of roads and provisions, and were obliged to halt until the 17th January 1872, but our time was well occupied in making the road onwards, and completing it in rear.

27. Poiboy was never believed to have committed any overt act of aggression on British territory, and provided he would come in, and tender submission personally, we had so far no ground for quarrelling with him, and information to this effect was sent to him.

28. On the 17th January, I marched with a wing of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 44th Native Infantry, and two guns for the Tipai, *en route* to Chipooee. When half way down to the river, we saw collected on the opposite side about 500 Looshais, 200 perhaps armed. I drew up the force in the bed of the river, and commenced the ascent. Dharpong, Poiboy's emissary, and his brother, an arch savage, arrived on the scene, and by threats and entreaties begged us to halt until night, and then parley in the darkness. This was not according to my principles. I pushed on up a steep ascent, and drew up the 44th Native Infantry in line, facing a similar line of Looshais, while Mr. Edgar and I, with the advance guard and staff, occupied the ground between.

29. A Looshai, said to be Poiboy, was brought forward, but on Helloong, an attaché of Mr. Edgar's and formerly a slave of Poiboy's, declaring he was not the veritable chief, our meeting broke up; still they did all they could to delay our advance, but Chipooee was the point I started for, and there I was determined to go—the force arrived at the village by the evening, without encountering any opposition. We occupied a portion of it, and the Looshais soon flocked among us with poultry, eggs, &c. &c., for sale.

30. From Chipooee we were fairly puzzled as to our route; the Looshais tried to persuade us from what appeared the direct road, but after some trouble, we succeeded in hitting off the right line, and as the elephants for commissariat purposes were not to work beyond this point, I determined to trust to the country roads, repairing them here and there where not passable for the Artillery.

31. We halted at Chipooee until the 22nd January, to collect supplies, and then marched nearly eastward, continuing to move on the 23rd and 24th, on the afternoon of which date, I reconnoitred to the top of the Moorth-lang range with Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, v. c., and Mr. Edgar. There are two roads to the top, fortunately we took the wrong one, or would have been brought up by a very strong force of Looshais, who were collected at Koongnoong. We heard their gongs and shouts, and returned to camp.

32. Early on the morning of the 25th January Dharpong, whom we had met on the previous day, came into camp, and said, Poiboy's and Lalboorah's troops had joined to stop our progress, and would attack us on the march.

33. I made my dispositions as follows:—

An advanced guard of 50 men of 44th Native Infantry, under Captain Robertson, followed by 70 men of the same Regiment in support—the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry furnishing the gun [advance guard?] and the 44th Native Infantry the rear guard.

34. Our route lay above and parallel to the bed of a nullah about a mile and a half from camp. The advanced guard was fired into, and presently from front and flanks, a formidable fire was opened. The advanced guard was at the time climbing an almost perpendicular wall of rock. As they reached the top they extended right and left, clearing their front and flanks; while the rest of the corps, as it arrived, dived into the bed of the rocky stream, where they met the enemy in force trying to get to the rear, to attack the long line of coolies. The 44th Native Infantry drove them back splendidly at one spot, 13 corpses alone were found. Some few of the enemy slipped past the column, and attacked the rear, but were repulsed by the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry. We have since learnt, that the enemy acknowledged to about 50 killed, and a larger number wounded.

35. After getting our forces in hand, we pursued the enemy up a precipitous mountain side for $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles, through two stockades, the latter of which was defended, but turned by the 44th Native Infantry. We ascended 2,500 feet in this distance, and by evening all baggage &c. was brought within the stockade surrounding Koongnoong, which we occupied.

36. The English ammunition found on the slain was proof of their having been the raiders last year on Monierkhal and Nundigram.

37. Our loss was as follows :—

General Staff	...	Brigadier-General Bouchier, c. B., wounded in hand and arm 1.
Royal Artillery	...	Wounded 2.
44th Native Infantry	...	Killed 3—wounded 1.
Police	...	Wounded 1.
Coolies	...	Killed 1, wounded 3.
Total	...	Killed 4. Wounded 7.

11.

38. On the 26th, I detached a column under Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts, v. c., consisting of 50 of the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 50 of the 44th Native Infantry, and two mountain guns to Jaikoom, a village of Poiboy's, distant about seven miles. The enemy were posted behind a strong stockade, which was turned, but the village was attacked under cover of the fire of the Artillery, whose practice is reported to have been admirable. The village was burnt, the column did not return to camp until $10\frac{1}{2}$ p. m.

39. From the 27th to 31st January, I was detained at Koongnoong, collecting commissariat stores, and sending out parties to bury and burn the dead.

40. On the 1st February, we marched with ten days' provisions for Sellam, Poiboy's stronghold, which we reached on the following day. The group of villages, five in number, is situated on the Longtong range of mountains, at an average elevation of 5,800 feet. We occupied the largest, which I believe accidentally caught fire at night, the fire was with difficulty extinguished. Next day we moved camp to an open plain, and prepared for our last advance on Lalboorah.

41. Our baggage was reduced to a minimum, one suit off one suit on with bedding was our allowance. All ponies were sent to the rear. The nights were freezing, so that an ample supply of bedding was a necessity.

42. Intimation was sent to Poiboy that if he did not come in, his villages would on my return be burnt.

43. Here I received intimation that from sickness and mortality among the Munnipore Contingent, General Nuthall had retired from Cheebo. As it happened, having thoroughly secured our communications, and the whole country in our rear being at our mercy, this did not matter, otherwise this was exactly the time when the Contingent might have assisted us by holding Poiboy's villages while I advanced on Lalboorah.

44. On the 12th January, with a column composed of 2 mountain guns, 400 Infantry, drawn from the 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, 42nd Native Infantry, and 44th Native Infantry, I started from Sellam for Lalboorah's locality, the distance or whereabouts of which no one knew. We carried two days' food in havresacks, and ten on coolies, the guns also were carried on coolies. Three guns were fired by the enemy as a signal that we had left camp, the mountain on each flank of Lalboorah's valley, known as "the gates of Lalboorah," loomed stupendously in the distance.

45. About four miles on the road, we passed the deserted village of Romong, forty or fifty Looshais retiring before us. We sent to tell them, if they did not come in, we would fire upon them; several came, the rest disappeared in the forest. It was evening before we arrived at Julcheng, a distance of 9 miles at least. We passed through one very strongly stockaded but deserted position built in a re-entering gorge of a precipitous mountain. Not only was the stockade strong and provided with flanking defences, but the trees felled

within fifty yards of it formed an almost impassable barrier—a natural abattis. From five hundred yards, the guns would have rendered it untenable, without guns, taking it would have involved much loss of life, as the flanks rested on precipitous rocks.

46. On the 13th and 14th we marched; on the 15th, halted in a curious valley, about half a mile across at the junction of two streams whose waters were running southwards either to the Koladyne or Irrawaddy.

47. On the 16th, we crossed a range of mountains near the village of Moorth-lang at an elevation of 6,650 feet, and passed through magnificent forests of oaks, firs, rhododendrons, and ash. The head-man of the village, the oldest man I have seen in these mountains, crawled out to meet me, knelt at my feet, and taking off his blanket said we were Gods, and that “their all” was at our disposal; women and children flocked round us—they told us, Lalboorah, who owned their village, wanted them again to fight us, but that as they saw we did not come to take their wives and children, they refused, and feared they would suffer for their refusal.

48. The village was stockaded all around,—not to defend it from us, but from the Sookties, Kamhow's people, who were constantly at feud with them.

49. In the evening we debouched on a narrow plain or series of extended vallies, at the head of which we encamped, and on the following morning, the 17th February, marched to Chumfai, Lalboorah's chief village, which we found deserted.

50. In the centre of the village was the tomb of Vonolel, an elevated platform surrounded by a palisading, on every point of which was hung skulls of metnas, elephants, deer, tigers, &c., while in the centre on a pole, was the fresh slain head of a Sookti, with his arm and foot. It was a ghastly sight.

51. We had here got to the length of the tether, as far as we could see, our work was done, we had subdued the tribes of Vonpial, Poiboy and Vonolel, had marched unmolested to the capital of the latter, and it now only remained to dictate such terms as would save the remainder of the villages from destruction, and this I determined to do at Chumpsin, the village of Vonolel's widow.

52. I drew up the column round Vonolel's tomb, addressed a few words to the troops, thanking them in the name of the Viceroy, the Government, and the Commander-in-Chief, for their devotion to the cause we had at heart, and the fine spirit of discipline evinced by all. Three cheers for Her Majesty were given as the British colors were hoisted over a spot no British eye had ever before seen. The troops were withdrawn, and the village, consisting of 500 houses, was burnt.

53. On the 18th, I marched to Chumpsin. The inhabitants armed, and unarmed, seemed well inclined to resist us, but dispersed before our steady advances. The troops were drawn up around the village, which I occupied by a detachment, for the protection of the survey party. Here I dictated the terms on which this and the other villages of Lalboorah alone would be spared, and warned the inhabitants that if not acceded to within 24 hours, I would return and destroy Chumpsin to begin with.

54. The terms were,—1st,—That Agents from the Government should have free access to Lalboorah's villages, and transit through his country;—2ndly, That three hostages, responsible for our unmolested return, should accompany the Column to Tipai Mookh;—3rdly, That the arms taken at Monier Khal, or Nundigram, or an equal number of their own, should be surrendered,—and 4thly,—that a fine of two elephant's tusks, one set of wargongs, one necklace, four metnas, 10 goats, 10 pigs, 50 fowls, and 20 maunds of husked rice, should be delivered within 24 hours.

55. The arms were the difficulty, they came in by ones, but before morning, every thing except a small portion of rice was delivered.

56. Dharpong on hearing the terms, as was his wont, grew furious, and said he would leave the camp. I told him he was quite free to do so, which brought him to his senses.

57. I halted on the 19th, as although nominally halting, we were daily on the move somewhere.

58. On the 20th, signal rockets were fired, hoping to attract General Brownlow's attention; we were then in—

Latitude $23^{\circ}26'32''$

Longitude $93^{\circ}21'0''$.

59. On the 21st, after considering thoroughly the possibility of forming a junction with General Brownlow, whom we had not heard of since the 6th February, and then he had not given me the direction in which he was moving, I determined to withdraw the column, and on that day commenced my march, which was continued with only one halt at Sellam to Tipai Mookh. In the evening of the 21st, we again fired signal rockets, and burned blue lights from the high ridge above the Moorth-lang village.

60. We arrived at Tipai Mookh on the 6th March, and left it on the 8th, after making all necessary arrangements to enable the remainder of the force to start the following day.

61. I arrived on the 10th March at Cachar, the actual date on which the Government hoped, I might be clear of the country.

62. We acknowledge with gratitude the Almighty power which has protected us through so many dangers, and brought us back in safety.

63. The story of our return is soon told. Not a shot was fired, the villagers as we retired, flocked around us, and although Poiboy had not come in at Sellam, his not doing so was the abject fear of a boy. Three of his head Muntries accompanied me as hostages to Tipai Mookh. To have burnt his villages, whence some thousands of inhabitants had been driven for weeks to find scanty shelter in the forest, would have been cruelty, especially as my lines of communications while *en-route* to Lalboorah had never been harassed.

64. This was the only case in which I threatened and did not keep my word. Scores of the inhabitants came within the enclosed compound of my hut, and there implored forgiveness, and tendered submission.

65. The above is a slight sketch of the proceedings of the Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force. On our return to Tipai Mookh, the hostages were released, and other Looshais who had hung about us pretty nearly from first to last, left us with apparent regret.

66. The Looshais (particularly those living in the heart of the country) are far from being the savages we supposed. They are to me a highly interesting intelligent race, given at present in war to savage habits, but I am convinced that they are capable of being brought gradually into a state of high civilisation.

67. It is a gratifying part of my duty to bring to notice the services of the officers to whom I am especially indebted.

68. To the Civil Officer of the column, Mr. Edgar, I return my best thanks for the energy with which he performed his difficult duties, and for his cordial co-operation. He accompanied me into action.

69. To the Officers of the staff, I am especially indebted. Lieutenant-Colonel Roberts' untiring energy and sagacity are beyond all praise; working without guides, even without map and geography, thwarted by the Looshais, whose game was to delay our progress, he seemed never at a loss: but, not only in his own department was it that he exerted himself, whether piloting the advanced guard through the trackless forest, or solving a commissariat or transport difficulty, his powerful aid was willingly given.

70. The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Dr. Buckle, C. B., was indefatigable in his department. When at leisure, he was constantly to be seen administering relief to all who required it, whether officers or coolies it was all the same. He brings to notice especially the services of Dr. White, Assistant Surgeons Harvey, Nicholson and Monteath.

71. Captain Thompson, Brigade Major, ably sustained the very high opinion I had already formed of his merits and abilities.

72. Captain Butter, my Aide-de-Camp, deserves my best thanks for the alacrity with which under difficult circumstances my orders were conveyed to the detachments on the march and in action.

73. Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson, and the Officers of the Commissariat Department, carried out their duties to the best of their ability, with the means at their disposal. Captain Marriott was indefatigable in the performance of his work.

74. Captain Blackwood, and the officers of the Royal Artillery, nobly sustained the reputation of the corps: the word "difficulty" was unknown to them.

75. Captain Harvey and the Sappers were indefatigable in pioneering and driving roads through almost impenetrable forest, and along rocky mountain sides.

76. Of regimental officers, Colonel Stafford, 22nd Punjab Native Infantry, Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., 42nd Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, 44th Native Infantry, deserve especial mention. They commanded the advanced wings of their Regiments. Each wing had a share in the actual fighting of the column. The 44th Native Infantry had most opportunities, and have earned a brilliant reputation for themselves and Colonel Nuttall. Captain Lightfoot and Captain Robertson, who were with the advanced wing of the 44th, deserve especial mention. The latter commanded the advance guard on the 25th January, and to his cool courage under a heavy fire much of our success is due.

77. Major Moore, and the officers of the cooly corps, performing from first to last a most disagreeable duty, devoted themselves wholly to their work. Major Moore's example acted as a stimulus to all around him. Captain Hedayat Ali, whose services have been of the greatest importance, has already received my thanks, and the thanks of the Bengal Government.

78. The police under Mr. Daly did good service, patrolling the roads, escorting the post, and performing other duties as required. Mr. Daly was with me during the military operations at Kholel, and afforded me every assistance.

79. I beg to mention and thank with especial praise the services of Mr. Patch, the Sylhet District Superintendent of Police, who was placed at my disposal by the Bengal Government for the boat service between Mynadhur and Tipai Mookh. For 3½ months he has been travelling up and down the Barak, performing with intelligence and cheerfulness as disagreeable a duty as I could well imagine.

80. Mr. Pitman, and the officers of the Telegraph Department, afforded me invaluable aid; they made no difficulties, but did their work ably and efficiently.

I must not omit to bring to notice the severe strain which has been borne by the civil authorities, in the supply of boats, coolies and supplies,—especially on the Collectors of Dacca and Sylhet, and the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar. But, while I feel thankful for their co-operation, I have some delicacy in saying much on a subject which more legitimately comes under the report of the Commissioner of Dacca.

81. In conclusion, to the whole of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the column, I return my very best thanks. Some were more conspicuously brought to the front than others, but all did well the duties assigned to them.

82. I beg to enclose a sketch map, shewing the line of route taken from Mynadhur to Lalboora's village, and also a list of the marches, with the latitude, longitude and elevation of the several encamping grounds.

Field Force Order by Brigadier-General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., Commanding Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force,—(No. 64, dated Cachar, the 19th March 1872.)

1. On the breaking up of the Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, the Brigadier-General Commanding feels deep pride in the reflection that he has received the congratulations of the late Viceroy, of the Governments of India and Bengal, and of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on its services.

2. The Brigadier-General does not presume to offer an opinion as to whether the success of the column has equalled the expectations of the Government, but he has unfeigned pleasure in recording his belief that its discipline, energy and devotion to the service, could not have been surpassed.

3. From the beginning of November when the troops were first put in motion, to the present time, every man has been employed in hard work, cheerfully performed, often under the most trying circumstances of heat and frost, always bivouacking on the mountain side, in rude huts of grass or leaves, officers and men sharing the same accommodation, marching day by day over precipitous mountains, rising at one time to 6,600 feet, having made a road fit for elephants from Luckeepore to Chipowee, a distance of one hundred and three miles, the spirits of the troops never flagged, and when they met the enemy, they drove them from their stockades and strongholds until they were glad to sue for mercy.

4. The history of the expedition from first to last has been sheer hard work.

5. On the advanced wings of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, under Colonel Stafford, the 42nd Regiment Native Infantry, under Colonel Rattray, C. S. I., and the 44th Regiment Native Infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Nuttall, the hardest work has fallen; each has shared in the actual fighting, the 44th more than either of the other corps; but to the officers in the rear most important duties were assigned, in protecting a line of communication extending over 110 miles from Tipai Mookh to Vonolel's stronghold of Chamfai, and watching through spies the attitude of the inhabitants of the neighbouring villages, conveying provisions and the post, and keeping the road constantly patrolled. The Frontier Police did equally good service with the troops in this way. Each field officer in the rear had assigned to him a certain number of posts, for which he was responsible, and to their vigilance may be attributed the fact, that our communications have not for a day been interrupted.

6. Young officers may especially feel glad at having had such an opportunity of gaining experience in mountain warfare.

7. Before taking leave of the Column, the Brigadier-General would tender his heartfelt thanks to the officers, civil and military, non-commissioned officers and soldiers who for so many weeks have co-operated with him, and to whom he feels he is entirely indebted for any success which may have attended the operations. He will have much pleasure in bringing their conduct and that of the officers of the several departments, civil and military, with the Column to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for submission to the Government of India.

By order

(Signed) H. THOMPSON, *Captain,*
Brigade-Major.

Route from Cachar to Lalboora's village of Chumfai.

Names of Stages.	DISTANCE.				Rivers and Streams.	LATITUDE.			LONGITUDE.			Elevation.
	Of Stage.		Total.			°	'	"	°	'	"	
	M.	F.	M.	F.								
Luckeepore	14	0	14	0	Barak a ferry.	24	47	30	93	2	10	700 feet.
Allnee Tea Garden	6	0	20	0	Barak a ferry.	24	44	40	93	5	15	750 feet.
Camp in the Forest	9	0	29	0		24	36	0	93	6	40	
Boobundhur Tea Garden	10	0	39	0		24	32	0	93	5	30	
Mynadhur Tea Garden	10	0	49	0	Barak a ferry.	24	28	0	93	5	30	850 feet.
No. 1 Station	5	0	54	0		24	24	10	93	4	0	
" 2 "	6	0	60	0		24	21	0	93	5	0	
" 3 "	9	0	69	0	Barak a ferry.	24	16	10	93	3	0	1575 "
" 4 "	10	0	79	0		24	13	48	93	3	30	
Tipai Mookh	5	0	84	0		24	11	25	93	4	30	
No. 5 Station	6	0	90	0	Tipai bridged.	24	9	10	93	6	15	3850 "
" 6 "	6	0	96	0	Toweeboom fordable.	24	5	50	93	7	20	750 "
" 7 "	8	0	104	0		24	4	10	93	10	0	1475 "
" 8 "	8	0	112	0		24	1	40	93	9	45	3850 "
" 9 " (Pachoe)	5	0	117	0	Toweetoo, fordable.	24	0	45	93	13	30	4350 "
" 10 " (Chipoee)	5	0	122	0	Tipai, bridged.	23	57	27	93	15	30	3840 "
" 11 "	7	0	129	0	Siroomloee, fordable.	23	55	0	93	17	45	5500 "
" 12 " (Koongnoong)	8	0	137	0	Toweela, fordable.							5175 "
" 13 "	8	0	145	0	Toweela, fordable.	23	47	52	93	19	30	5750 "
" 14 " (Sellam)	9	0	154	0		23	43	30	93	20	45	5650 "
" 15 " (Toolcheng)	9	0	163	0		23	38	0	93	26	30	5450 "
" 16 " (Booljong)	9	0	172	0	Toweela, fordable.	23	34	20	93	25	30	3600 "
" 17 "	5	4	177	4								
" 18 " (Pema)	8	0	185	4								
Lalboora's village of Chumfai	8	0				23	26	32	93	21	0	Crossing a ridge 6,600 feet.
25 marches total			193	4								5000 "

(Signed) F. S. ROBERTS, *Lieut.-Col.,*
Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl.

From Brigadier-General C. H. BROWNLOW, Commanding Chittagong Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, to the Quarter Master General, Army Head Quarters,—(Dated Calcutta, the 3rd April 1872.)

I HAVE the honor agreeably to your instructions to submit, for the information of the Right Hon'ble the Commander-in-Chief, the following abstract of the reports furnished by me from time to time of the operations of the Column under my command in the Looshai country. The paragraphs are numbered respectively as they were in the reports from which they are extracted, and of which the dates are given.

Report dated Demagiree, 30th November 1871.

2. On my arrival at Chittagong, on the 26th October, I was met by Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, who had preceded me in the early part of the month, and had just returned from Burkul with full particulars regarding the road and river communications up to that place, and of the work done under the orders of Captain Lewin, the Deputy Commissioner of the Hill Tracts, in clearing jungle for encampments, running up sheds for commissariat stores, and temporary shelter for troops at Rangamattea, Kassalong, and Burkhul, on the banks of the Kurnafoolee river.

3. The commissariat arrangements under Major Mackenzie and Captain Case were in a very advanced and satisfactory state—two months' supplies for the whole force having already been pushed on towards Kassalong.

4. The Kurnafoolee is navigable by river steamer as far as Rangamattea, a distance of sixty-one miles; thence to Kassalong, seventeen miles, boats not drawing more than eighteen inches can proceed; above this latter place to Lower Burkul, which is about twelve miles, it is only possible to employ country boats drawing some few inches of water.

8. The 2nd Goorkhas, under command of Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., and the 3rd company Sappers and Miners arrived at Chittagong on the 5th November. They were encamped for one day at that place, and on the 7th I started with them, and arrived at Rangamattea on the following day, having left my Brigade-Major, Captain Bates, at the former place, to receive troops and coolies on arrival, and forward them up the river. On the 9th of November Brigade head-quarters and the 2nd Goorkhas moved to Kassalong.

9. At Kassalong, which offered great facilities of space, and in the opinion of Surgeon-Major Allen, the senior medical officer, promised to be healthy, I determined to establish my first dépôt.

10. Owing to the heat of the weather, the advanced wing of the 2nd Goorkhas proceeded from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul by small boats. Neither the *Flame* nor the large country boats can proceed to Lower Burkhul, owing to rocks, and the strength of the current where the river narrows. This part of the journey occupies about seven hours.

11. A road of eight miles in length has been made from Kassalong to Lower Burkhul. It is a good and rather severe day's march for troops to the latter place, and then on for two and a half miles more to Upper Burkul.

12. On the 12th November, I arrived at Upper Burkhul with head-quarters and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas. The rest of the regiment followed by detachments, part marching and part by boat from Kassalong, leaving a British officer and a sub-division at Kassalong, and the same number of men at Lower Burkhul, for the protection of these posts.

13. Upper Burkhul is just above the rapids, at a point where the river widens out to some 300 yards across.

I found the ground had been to a certain extent cleared; two commissariat godowns had been completed, and a third was in progress; sheds to cover about 500 men had been finished, and a rough stockade to protect the place had been built. But the ground was very confined, and I found it undesirable to collect troops or coolies here in any number.

14. On the day after my arrival at Burkhul, the chief, Rutton Pooea, presented himself in camp, having anticipated a summons from Captain Lewin, whose messenger he met on the road. He expressed his desire to be friendly, and promised assistance, but appeared very much alarmed at the consequences to himself of an alliance with us against the other tribes. He was assured in general terms of future protection if he behaved well, and, after a stay in camp of three days, during which he was chiefly engaged in drinking rum, he commenced his good offices by setting out on the 16th November to conduct a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to Demagiree. Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, accompanied this party, and his report of the march, which, owing to the difficulties of the country, and the delay in marking out a road-occupied five days, is annexed. This road, which succeeding companies of the Goorkhas and the company of Sappers have since been working on, has now been rendered practicable for unladen elephants; but the hills are so steep, and the banks of the frequent water-courses so difficult, that the time and labor to render it of any use to laden animals could not be afforded without great delay to the expedition. I trust that, as the force advances and ascends, the slopes of the ranges may be found easier, and admit of the elephants being employed.

15. On the same day that Major Macintyre's detachment commenced its march by land, I started by the river route, accompanied by Captain Lewin, with the head quarters and a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, arriving here on the 18th November. The fleet consisted of ten Chittagong boats, which had with considerable difficulty been dragged up the Burkhul falls and rapids, and about eighty canoes, the former carrying the Goorkhas, and worked by their own crews, assisted by the soldiers, and the latter manned by hill coolies, three coolies to each canoe, and carrying on an average five maunds of supplies. The river, which runs in a clear and deep but sluggish stream, except at the rapids, which are of frequent occurrence, is on an average about seventy yards wide, the hills on either side being beautifully wooded to the waters edge. The distance from Burkhul to Demagiree by this route is 38 miles. About half way between these places are the rapids of Ootunchuttra, which none but canoes can now ascend, as the river is falling daily. Below these rapids I have established a temporary dépôt for stores, under a guard of 50 policemen, 20 of whom accompany the canoes on their journey up and down the upper half of the river. The larger boats work between Burkhul and Ootunchuttra. By this arrangement it is hoped that 400 maunds of supplies may reach Demagiree every third day; but the canoe service, which is of vital importance to the advance of the force, not only to this place, but some distance further up the river and into the enemy's country, is, I fear, in a very precarious condition. The canoes are worked entirely by hill coolies, no others understanding the management of them. These men were collected by Captain Lewin, and have been most usefully employed in various ways for the last two months, but of late they have been overcome by an unreasonable fear of the Looshais, and there have been so many desertions among them that, unless Captain Lewin's personal influence can keep them together, there is a possibility of the whole body, about 500, melting away altogether, and bringing matters to a dead-lock. I have written to Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner of Chittagong, to whose cordial co-operation I am already much indebted, begging him to order up the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes to which these men belong, with a view of inspiring confidence and checking further desertion; but, in the interim, valuable time may be lost.

18. At Demagiree I found that Mr. C. P. Crouch, Assistant Superintendent of Police, who had been sent on with 110 men from Upper Burkhul on the 8th November, had done a great deal of work in clearing jungle, building a stockade, and preparing sheds for commissariat stores; the ground for these purposes he had

selected with much judgment. Just below the falls, the river opens out into a large basin about 300 yards in diameter, on the left bank of which ample space exists for the sheds of some 800 men. The falls are at the foot of one of the northern spurs of the Oheepoom range, on which, at about one mile from the river, I have stationed a company in a rough stockade.

17. I propose to explain now, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the arrangements I have made for the employment of the police placed at my disposal. Finding that, according to custom they had been withdrawn from the frontier posts for drill and instruction to head-quarters at Rangamattea, during the rainy months, when the swollen rivers and streams serve as a protection to the Hill Tracts against the Looshais, I requested Captain Lewin, through the Commissioner, Mr. Hankey, to re-occupy these posts, which will be garrisoned as follows, and remain in charge of the officers of police under the Commissioner:

	Men.		Men.
1. Kaında (not hitherto occupied)	40	4. Paindoo	50
2. Bilasorrie	50	5. Thursa	30
3. Phurwa	40	6. Chima	60

The portion of the frontier thus guarded extends over sixty miles as the crow flies, to the south-east of Kassalong. It is liable to the incursions of the Howlongs and Shendoos; and, considering the habits of these people, as well as the nature of the country, which is a forest-clad succession of hills and valleys, this line of posts, connected by a mere path, cannot be considered altogether sufficient. My line of communication above Kassalong is also exposed on the right, but I trust that the enemy will be too much taken up with the operations of the force to attempt any raids so far from home. The stockade of Khagoorea to the north of Kassalong, is garrisoned by 60 men, and I have requested the Political Agent at Tipperah to employ the portion of the Rajah's Contingent placed at my disposal in guarding his own frontier up to that point. These arrangements leave 150 police under an officer, for employment with the force.

18. Of the political aspect of affairs, I have little to report. Notwithstanding Captain Lewin's untiring exertions, added to his experience and influence on this frontier, I have been unable to open communications even with the Sylhoos, the first of the tribes we have to deal with, and whose villages are in sight. Rutton Pooea says he is at enmity with these people, and cannot undertake any messages to them. He is equally unable, or unwilling, to give information or guides, and altogether his alliance is of the most passive description, as might have been expected from his previous history. At Burkul he expressed his desire, which I could not accede to, to be allowed to lead a war party of his tribe against the Sylhoos. On arrival here, I was met with a request for a guard to protect his village; fifteen policemen were given him, and he appeared perfectly satisfied. When pressed for assistance of any sort, he declares that he has no control over his tribe. Captain Lewin, who is more troubled by his inconsistencies than I am, is of opinion that as soon as we have struck our first blow, and it is apparent that our mission is of a different character to former ones, the alliance will be more profitable. I trust that such may be the case. At present Rutton Pooea is in camp, under medical treatment, to which he submits with a faith which is astonishing, considering his distrust of our dealings with him in every other respect.

22. I propose making my first move in advance of this to-morrow, the 1st December. From the Demagiree and Oheepoom ranges, on either side of the gorge we occupy, a fine view is obtained of the country of the Sylhoos, and also of the Howlongs, the furthest of the tribes to be dealt with. The natural obstacles the force has to overcome are most formidable. The mountains, rising to 4 and 5,000 feet, are very difficult, and covered with forests to the summit, a mere track connecting the different villages. There are five such ranges to be crossed. The intervening valleys are intersected by rivers and streams often unfordable. To the troops these obstacles are of no account, but they must of course cause much

delay to the movements of coolies and commissariat. The water-supply, except in the valleys, is also limited. I refer to these difficulties not with any doubt of our power to surmount them, but to shew His Excellency that to achieve satisfactorily the objects of the expedition, will take fully the time allotted for the purpose.

Report dated Savoonga, 1st January 1872.

1. On the 1st December, which was as soon as my commissariat arrangements would admit of an advance, I moved two companies 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the village of Gnoora, with orders to improve the path to that place, and from thence to the Sahjuck river, intending that the force should follow the route adopted last year by Majors Graham and Macdonald in their ascent of the Rhai Jan Klang range, but I found so many objections to this line that I determined on another, avoiding the high spur on which Gnoora is situated, and crossing the Sahjuck at Vanoonah's, instead of at Lemshilong's old ghat. This gave me water carriage for ten miles further up the river, in the direction of our advance, and an easy road from thence to Vanoonah's village, where I was led to expect the first shew of resistance from the Sylhoos.

2. For some distance above Demagiree the Kurnafoolee river runs through a narrow defile in a succession of rapids, which laden canoes cannot ascend. To get over this break in the water communication, a road had to be made along the right bank of the river, from the falls, where it is crossed by a bamboo bridge to a spot above the highest of the rapids, where the stream again becomes navigable, and where a depôt was established as a fresh starting point for the canoes, and called Hyslop's ghat. This piece of road, of about four miles, was made practicable for laden elephants, which are now working on it. It was a heavy job, and the Sappers and Miners, the 2nd Goorkhas, and 27th P. I., all had their share of it.

3. On the 3rd December, Colonel Macpherson, c. b., v. c., marched from Demagiree to Lingoorah's ghat with two companies of his regiment and the half company of Sappers. He was joined next day by Major Macintyre and his detachment at Lingoorah's old village, and proceeded on the 5th to Vanoonah's ghat, improving the road as he advanced. At Vanoonah's ghat Colonel Macpherson at once commenced to clear ground, and to throw a temporary bridge across the Sahjuck, which however is fordable at this point.

5. In my report of the 30th November, I referred to the desertion among the hill coolies that work the boats and canoes between Burkhul and Demagiree, the sole means of feeding the force at and above the latter place. These desertions at last reduced the 600 men absolutely necessary to carry on the service to 350, with every prospect of a continued decrease, and it became a question whether I should not have to make a retrograde movement, for our supply scarcely sufficed to meet consumption, much less to create a reserve. On my urgent representations, Mr. Hankey, the Commissioner, himself came to Burkhul, having previously ordered up all the rajahs and chiefs of the tribes from which the coolies were drawn. His energetic measures led to an immediate improvement in the state of affairs. A certain number of deserters were apprehended, fresh men were found and made over to Captain Hood, while those whom the good management of the latter officer had kept together were reassured, and at the same time made to understand that they would be punished if they left their work.

6. For the river transport above Demagiree fifty canoes were lifted over the falls on skids, and dragged up the rapids to Hyslop's ghat. The hill coolies were called on for volunteers to man the canoes, but they begged to be decapitated, rather than asked to go a step further in the direction of the much-dreaded Looshais. For fear of renewed desertions, they were allowed to have their own way, and Mr. Crouch undertook the service with 100 of his police, assisted by men of the 27th P. I., and a certain number of the regular cooly corps. The policemen can sit and paddle these canoes to perfection, but to utilize the unskilled supplement of hands, it was found necessary to lash two canoes together, with

a connecting deck, which formed a raft that could not easily be upset. These rafts were held in readiness to start on the first voyage the day after the troops crossed the Sahjuck, viz., the 11th December, and they have been working steadily ever since, to the great credit of Mr. Crouch, whose good service, and that of his men, I have already had occasion to notice. From Hyslop's ghat to Vanoonah's ghat the distance by river is about 12 miles, and the journey takes a day and a half or two days. There are no bad rapids between those places, either on the Kurnafoolee or the Sahjuck, otherwise rafts could not be used.

7. On the 9th December, I marched with my head quarters to Lingoorah's old village (11 miles), and on the 10th to Vanoonah's ghat ($6\frac{1}{2}$ miles), where I found Colonel Macpherson with 6 companies of his own regiment, and the half company Sappers, and two guns of the Peshawur Mountain Battery under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c. On the 11th the head quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved forward to the Belkai jooms ($4\frac{1}{2}$ miles), being little more than half way up to Vanoonah's village. On the 12th I followed with my staff, and on the 13th was joined by the Artillery and two more companies of Goorkhas.

8. On the evening of my arrival at the jooms, Captain Lewin reported to me that a messenger of his had returned from Vanoonah's, saying that the Sylhoos intended fighting. This messenger was "Lingoorah," one of the sub-chiefs of Rutton Pooea's tribe. To ensure his fair dealing, and to neutralize his Sylhoos tendencies, he being married to a daughter of Savoonga, the chief of that tribe, and Rutton Pooea having expressed some doubt of his loyalty towards himself and us, Captain Lewin had made over his wife and child to the latter, to be kept as hostages for his good behaviour. Lingoorah found five chiefs or rajahs assembled at Vanoonah's, and notwithstanding his relationship to Savoonga, was not allowed to proceed on his mission, being told to return and inform us that we were not to come any further.

9. The village of Vanoonah occupies a very strong natural position on the Belkai portion of the Rhai Jan Kiang range. It is situated in a slight dip or hollow between two peaks, 1,700 feet above the jooms on the western face, where we were encamped; and the ascent to it, for the last four hundred yards, is almost precipitous on every side except the north. The path from the jooms to the village is not quite three miles, and had been prepared for our reception. Close to the village it ran along a scarped rock, above which we found an arrangement of loose stones and boulders, supported by logs of wood tied up with creepers, which was to do duty as an avalanche on the advancing troops.

10. On the 14th, while waiting for supplies, I ordered out two parties, one under Colonel Macpherson, and the other under Major Macintyre, of the 2nd Goorkhas, to reconnoitre the approaches from the north and south, in the hope of being able to surround the position when it was attacked the next day. Major Macintyre went to the north, and soon came upon the enemy's pickets, which fired on him, and retreated. He followed up to within a short distance of the ridge, and having obtained the required information, returned to camp without any loss to himself, though he shot two of the enemy. Colonel Macpherson made for the south of the village, in which direction the jungle was very dense, and unbroken by jooms, as on the north. His guide misled him, and, after three hours' hard climbing, he found himself on the ridge, some way beyond the point he wished to arrive at. With characteristic perseverance, he adhered to his purpose, and late in the day, reached unperceived, the peak overlooking the village, of which the leading files of Goorkhas declared, they saw Major Macintyre's party in possession. While his men were forming up, they suddenly became aware of their mistake, and dashed down among the astonished Sylhoos, but the opportunity was gone, and they only succeeded in giving them a volley, as they dived into the jungle below. A few guns and spears were taken, and 7 or 8 of the enemy were seen to fall, but the effect of a surprise, so completely after their own fashion, must have had a very demoralizing effect on the Kookies. Colonel Macpherson returned to camp

the same evening, and next morning the village was re-occupied by two companies of his regiment.

11. On the 18th the head-quarters and four companies of the 2nd Goorkhas were moved up to Vanoonah's. Just as they were starting, sharp firing was heard in our rear. Two parties of Goorkhas, under Captains Battye and Becher, at once dashed down the hill. Within half a mile of camp they came upon three of their own men, who were bringing up letters from Vanoonah's ghat, and had been attacked from behind an ambush. They found one Goorkha mortally wounded, having been struck by five bullets, and the two others standing over him, keeping at bay some 20 or 30 of the enemy, of whom they had each accounted for a man, when assistance arrived. The Kookies fled, and were pursued for some distance, another of them being eventually killed. I am sure His Excellency will agree with me that these two rifle-men, by name Lulleet Bum Mull and Martbur Thappa, displayed courage and good conduct of the highest stamp, and that they are deserving of the Order of Merit, for which they will be recommended in due form.

12. On the 19th, I established my head-quarters at Vanoonah's village, which is at an elevation of 2,800 feet, and on the afternoon of the same day, Colonel Macpherson started with three companies and five days' provisions on a raiding expedition to the east, at a right angle to our line of advance. Early on the third day after his departure, he reached the village of Lal Heera on the next range, distant eight miles as the crow flies, across a deep and difficult valley. On the 22nd, he made his way through another village to the one marked on the map "Lalpooethel," six miles further east as the crow flies. He met with faint resistance, and having destroyed the three villages referred to, and an immense amount of grain, returned to Vanoonah's on Christmas day. On the 20th I despatched Major Macintyre with one hundred rifle-men and three days' supplies, no more coolie carriage being available in a north-easterly direction up the valley of the Kahoo Doong, in which lay the villages of Vanooyeh and Van Shuma, both of which he destroyed, with rice granaries supposed to contain 8,000 maunds. He also captured 50 gyals or tame bisons, which constitute the chief wealth of the Looshaies, and are valued at upwards of 100 Rupees each. Of these, 25 broke away, but the rest were brought into camp. The reports of Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., and of Major Macintyre, regarding their proceedings, are appended.

13. All the grain that falls into our hands, viz., unhusked rice, which we have not the time or the means to render fit for consumption, is found stored in houses on the jooms or patches of cultivation where it has been harvested, and, I believe, constitutes the whole stock in hand of the Sylhoos. It is of this year's growth, and requires to be dried before it undergoes the tedious process of husking, which in these countries is performed by the women, according to the daily consumption of the household. Were it not for this fact, our progress would be very different.

14. On the 26th, I sent on 100 of the 2nd Goorkhas under Major Macintyre to the site of an old village (Vanooyeh's), three miles north of the Kothier Klang, and on the 27th moved on there myself with the head-quarters of that Regiment, and the half company of Sappers, being followed next day by the half battery of Artillery. This is a severe march of 12 or 13 miles along the ridge, and, though the coolies do it in one day, returning the next, I have established a post half way. I hope to work elephants on a portion of it, but the difficulty of feeding and watering these animals is so great, and it takes so much time to make roads for them, that as yet they have only been employed between Upper and Lower Burkul (2½ miles), between Demagiree and Hyslop's ghat (4 miles), and between Vanoonah's ghat, to within a short distance of Vanoonah's village (1 mile), being altogether something under 14 miles on the whole line of communication. This difficulty in using the elephants, the sickness amongst the coolies that arrived early in the season, as well as the quarantine necessitated at different places by the outbreak of cholera among the Nepaulese coolies, and its spread to Demagiree, have hitherto deprived us of nearly a fourth of our means of land transport.

16. On the 30th I marched with half the 2nd Goorkhas across a water shed to the village of Van Hoolien on the hill marked in the survey map as Savoonga, the proper name of which is Towrong. Further up the hill is another village of the same name, which a party under Major Macintyre occupied on the 31st. The enemy stockaded the approaches and defended it for a few minutes, slightly wounding one Goorkha. Yesterday, while destroying the jooms in the vicinity of this, one of Rutton Pooea's men was killed, and another wounded.

17. Every endeavour has been made to induce the Sylhoos to come in and listen to terms. Proclamations in Bengali and Burmese, which it was hoped some of their captives might be able to read, have been put up in villages which they are known to have re-visited after our departure; and conversations have been held with them from a distance, but to no purpose. They continue their opposition, such as it is, and we have no alternative but to proceed in our work of destruction, which must bring them to starvation.

Report dated Sylhoo Savoong, 29th January 1872.

2. On 1st January, I was joined at the village of lower Hoolien, on the Towrong range, by the half battery of Artillery, and half company of Sappers. The day following, I moved with the whole of the advanced force three miles further up the range to the village of Upper Hoolien. From this place, which is 4,000 feet high, or rather from a peak beyond it 700 feet higher, where the survey had cleared a station the day before,—for even at this elevation, though the undergrowth is not so great, the hills are clothed with forest to their summits,—a fine view could be obtained of the surrounding country. Sylhoo Savoong, the capital of the chief, lay ten miles to the east, or a little to the north of east, but separated from us by a deep and difficult valley, intersected by the head-waters of three rivers (running like the ranges north and south) two towards Cachar, and one into the Kurnafuolee, and a confusion of minor ranges and spurs involving as we afterwards found ascents and descents, aggregating in this comparatively short distance 4,200 feet of the latter, and 3,300 feet of the former. Further to the east, and on the third and fourth ranges from the one on which we stood, were to be seen the most important of the Howlong villages, and our direct road to their country was clearly through Savoong's. About ten miles due north stood the deserted village of Lal Gnoora, and eight miles beyond that again a large and newly-built one belonging to the same chief, one of the sons of Savoong. The road to these villages was a comparatively easy one along the Towrong range, and I determined on destroying them before turning eastward.

3. Captain Battye, with two companies 2nd Goorkhas, was ordered to proceed at once and occupy the deserted village. On the 3rd January, Colonel Macpherson joined him with two more companies of the Regiment, and the day following marched and attacked Lal Gnoora's, which he found strongly stockaded, and in taking which he lost one Goorkha, killed, and an officer (Captain Battye) and nine men wounded.

The village was burnt and a large quantity of grain destroyed. Colonel Macpherson's report is appended, and I beg strongly to endorse his recommendation of Major Macintyre, for gallant conduct on the 4th instant. This officer has been in the advance all through the expedition, and his eye for country as well as the care and skill with which he works his men, have rendered his services with the column invaluable. The claim to the order of merit put forward by Colonel Macpherson on behalf of riflemen Indvajeet Thappa will be duly submitted as soon as a committee can be assembled.

4. During the 4th and 5th, raiding and reconnoitring parties were sent out in different directions from Upper Hoolien, and on the 6th I moved with two companies of Goorkhas, half battery of Royal Artillery, and the half company of Sappers to Lal Ngoor, a village on the road to Savoong's, situated on a ridge in the valley to which I have already referred. This march of seven miles took the troops as many hours, and the coolies were not up until three hours later.

Where the path did not ascend or descend at an angle of 35° , it followed the tortuous bed of a mountain torrent overhung by trees and precipices, and blocked up with rocks and boulders, through which we waded and stumbled for three miles, chilled by the cold clammy atmosphere, and feeling that fifty determined men might do as they liked with us, for there was no possibility of protecting our flanks. The Looshais engineer their tracks with considerable skill, and at tolerable gradients along the top or face of a range, and keep to the high ground as much as possible, but when they have to cross a valley, they do so by the shortest lines, and a day's journey, such as I describe, is a fair specimen of its kind.

5. On arriving within 1,000 yards of Lal Ngoor, an open joom or clearing on a spot where a bend of the hill afforded a view of the village and its defences, gave me an opportunity of using the artillery for the first time. Colonel Hills' 7-pounder steel guns, which are carried by coolies, and keep up with the Column on any ground, fired some very effective shots, while a company of the 2nd Goorkhas, under Captain Nash, accompanied by Captain East, Assistant Quarter-master-General, worked round under cover, and drove out the enemy.

6. On the 9th I was rejoined by Colonel Macpherson, and the head-quarters 2nd Goorkhas.

The same day the post of Upper Hoolien was abandoned, as being off the direct line of communication, and the village of Lal Shumah to the south-east of it was occupied as a halting ground between Kothier Klang and Lal Ngoor; the whole distance between these places being about eighteen miles by road.

7. I may here mention, in the order of time that the particulars reached me, another attempt of the enemy to way-lay a convoy. On the 6th instant, while a small guard of the 2nd Goorkhas and a few Sappers were marching in charge of coolies along the Towrong range, they came suddenly upon some thirty Kookies in the act of preparing an ambush. There were only four Goorkhas in front, who at once dashed at the enemy, drawing the fire of the whole party, and yet killing one and wounding two without any loss to themselves. Such conduct needs no comment, and is the third or fourth instance of the kind. It is due to the material training and matchless spirit of this regiment, that the Column has suffered so little at the hand of the Sylhoos, who, I feel sure, would have given us very much more trouble had they met with the slightest success in their encounters with small bodies and in their attacks on our line of communications. I am happy to say that not a single follower has been killed or wounded up to the date of this report, our only losses having been among the fighting men.

8. On the 11th I started for Sylhoo Savoong with 200 Goorkhas, the half battery of Artillery, and half company of Sappers, intending to reach it the same day, but the march was a difficult and tedious one, and at four o'clock in the afternoon, finding we had still an ascent of 2,000 feet before us, and expecting more than usual opposition at the head-quarters of the tribe, I determined to halt. For the sake of water, the spot selected was just above a stream. It was covered with jungle, but the force has now had considerable experience in bivouacking, and enough space was soon cleared to enable us to get through a very unpleasant night, for the thick mist which gathers in these valleys immediately after sunset penetrates everything, and the drip from the trees as it condenses can only be compared to rain. The wood in such places is too damp to burn; and altogether, the situation, not unfrequent in this campaign, is trying to the strongest. Next morning a dose of quinine was administered to every soldier and follower, and after a steep ascent of two hours, we occupied Sylhoo Savoong without a shot being fired. The village, which consisted of between 300 and 400 houses, had been burnt on the 7th instant. It occupied a fine position, at an elevation of 3,200 feet, with the river Kloong-Doong or Dullesurree flowing under it to the east, and two tributaries, one of the Gootur, and another of the Kurnafuolee, rising at its western base.

10. On the 13th January, Captain Lewin proceeded with an escort of 50 Goorkhas to put Rutton Pooea across the Kloong-Doong, which river is the

boundary between the lands of the Sylhoos and Howlongs. I have already mentioned that Rutton Pooea is at enmity with the former, but allied by marriage and other ties to the chiefs of the latter, whom he has always confidently declared he could bring into camp whenever we reached this point. Captain Lewin returned with his whole party next day, having failed to carry out his object. A small village on the other side of the river was burnt at his approach, and there were so many signs of Sylhoos having fled in that direction, that Rutton Pooea declined to go any further, saying that to do so might precipitate a collision with the Howlongs, and put it out of his power to mediate. He begged to be allowed to proceed by a more southerly route, and urged that we should not cross the Kloong-Doong before the 25th. As we had barely one day's rations in camp, and it was necessary to my plans to have a reserve of ten days at least before moving, I consented, and the chief started next morning, accompanied, as far as it was safe for him to go, by Subadar Mohamed Azim of the police, an officer whose services with the expedition have been most valuable.

The only conditions to which I referred, as the grounds on which we could treat with the Howlongs, were the restoration of the captives, and an unmolested march through their country.

11. As the 2nd Goorkhas had recently done very severe work, having since the 3rd instant marched over some sixty miles of bad road, carrying everything on their backs except their cooking-pots, and, when not marching or fighting, been employed at long distances from camp destroying jooms, it was necessary to give them a few day's rest. During the next week, parties were sent out in various directions for reconnoitring and survey purposes.

12. On the 20th, I moved out with head-quarters and 160 of the 2nd Goorkhas, half battery Royal Artillery and half company Sappers, five miles in the direction of Lal Jeeka, the village of one of Savoonga's sons, whose name it bears. The next day, after a march of seven miles, I attacked and occupied it. Naturally a strong position, it had been elaborately stockaded, and without artillery, could not have been taken without a certain number of casualties, had the Sylhoos defended it even for a few minutes. I thought too, that it was advisable, if not absolutely necessary, to use the guns, for the sake of the moral effect they are likely to produce on the minds of these savages, who have hitherto been so ignorant of our power. Colonel Hills' battery was therefore brought into action, and, at a distance of 700 and 1,000 yards, fired ten rounds of shell and shrapnel, with a precision that soon put the enemy to flight, and enabled the Goorkhas to pull down the defences and enter the village without loss.

13. It being an object to economize the rations at Lal Jeeka, and to employ every available coolie in bringing up supplies on the main line, I sent back the artillery on the following day to Sylhoo Savoong, and on the 23rd, returned there myself, leaving Colonel Macpherson with orders to remain till he was rejoined by a company of his regiment under Captain Battye, which had proceeded on the 22nd, as an escort with Major Macdonald and Captain Tanner of the Survey Department, to a range of hills about four miles to the north, and overlooking Bypari Bazaar.

15. Nearly a month ago, or as soon as we were in a position to show that the Sylhoos were not too formidable for us, and that such a step was not dictated by any doubt as to our ability to reach them, I pressed Rutton Pooea, through Captain Lewin, to send a message from himself to the Howlongs, advising them to come to terms. The chief made the usual objections to do anything at once, and said he would open his mouth in counsel when we reached the Kloong-Doong, but I insisted on the messengers going, if only to give evidence of the futile efforts of the Sylhoos to oppose us. They started accordingly, but I learnt about a week later that an accident had prevented their reaching their destination. I urged Captain Lewin to make the chief send again, and two more men were despatched, who so far fulfilled their mission that when Rutton Pooea and Subadar Mahomed Azeem were on the way to the Howlongs after the failure to communicate with them across the Kloong-Doong, referred to in

para. 10 of this letter, they met these men and some Howlongs returning with the child Mary Winchester, who was made over to the Subadar, and brought back by him to Rutton Poosa's village, near Demagiree, while the Rajah continued his journey, and has since reported that Vandoola, and some other powerful chiefs have declared their willingness to give up all their captives. He expressed a hope that the rest would follow their example, and begged me not to invade Howlong territory until the 28th instant, when he would appear in camp. Taking the unconditional surrender of Mary Winchester as an earnest of their desire to come to terms, I thought it advisable to accede to this request. The date fixed has passed without his return, but, considering the extent of the Howlong country, and the slow progress of Kookie councils, I am not surprised that he has been unable, in so short a time, to get the whole tribe to be of one mind with regard to our demands.

17. It may not be out of place here to remark that the Looshais, or Kookies, for the former term, properly speaking, applies only to the family from which the chiefs of all the so-called tribes are descended, appear to me, in spite of their misdeeds, very far removed from the savages they are supposed to be. They live in comfortable houses, on high and healthy ranges. Their mode of cultivation yields the most abundant and certain crops. They are surrounded by pigs and poultry, goats, and gyals (a domesticated bison). They fish and shoot, and brew both beer and whiskey. Their domestic and tribal arrangements appear most happy, and altogether their condition contrasts very favorably with that of many of our own subject races; so much so, that I am not surprised to hear the majority of their captives, whom they treat as their own people, would look upon a return to civilization as a doubtful boon. The men are of middle height, well limbed and fair, with the Indo-Chinese type of face. Most of those who have hitherto fought against us, are armed with flint muskets, but I imagine a spear or javelin, and the universal dao, are the more common weapons; we have seen no others.

18. Mary Winchester has been forwarded to Chittagong, where she will remain in charge of the Commissioner until the wishes of Government are known with regard to her. She is described as a very pretty girl of six or seven years of age, with hazel eyes and good features. She talks nothing but Kookie, smokes a pipe, and orders about the Looshais with an air of authority, which shows that she has been well treated.

19. I must bring to His Excellency's notice the very great assistance I have derived from the new system of army signalling with flags. On many occasions I have been able to send instructions to detached parties and posts at distances of ten and twelve miles, and to receive replies in a few minutes, which otherwise must have taken three or four days in transmission, and have given extra and trying work to the troops detailed for carrying orders. It appears to me that in mountain campaigns in this country, the system of army signalling, when properly carried out, must be of the very greatest utility, and I venture to express an opinion that every British officer should learn it as part of his drill, and that an apparatus for night signalling, under a specially qualified officer, be attached to every expedition that may in future take the field.

20. With the exception of sixteen, unfit for work, the whole of the elephants with this column have been working regularly since the 22nd January, on seven stages along my line of communication. On this side of the Sahjuck, road-making has been steadily carried on by the 27th Punjab Infantry and the half company Sappers which I placed at Colonel Doran's disposal, and I am much indebted to this officer for the efficient arrangements made by him for opening out a good elephant path as far as Lal Shumah.

21. I have already explained, for His Excellency's information, the nature of my communications as far as Vanoonah's ghat, the highest point on the Sahjuck to which water carriage has been employed. In advance of that place eight posts are now established, at each of which a company of not less strength than 50 men is stationed. From these posts the necessary escorts for elephants and coolies,

consisting as a rule of a section, are furnished. Each post is protected by a rough stockade of heavy timbers, and these have been efficiently and rapidly constructed by the Sappers, assisted by the fatigue labor of the troops under the very zealous superintendence of Lieutenant Hyslop, R. E.

22. The Commander-in-Chief will have learnt from my telegrams that cholera has occurred at Demagiree, and the stations below it. In nearly every detachment arriving at Chittagong through the Sunderbuns, one or two cases took place, the first being among the 2nd Goorkhas, and 3rd Company Sappers and Miners, which troops formed the advanced part of this column. Amongst the coolies and followers despatched by sea route, I have not heard of a single case during the voyage. No serious outbreak, however, took place until the disembarkation of the Nepaulese coolies on the 7th December, when 297 men arrived, having lost 14 of their original number since their departure from Dobree.

Subsequent to their arrival, there have been several outbreaks of the disease.

Every precaution has been taken to isolate all men attacked, and to prevent the spread of the disease, considerable delay and confusion in the movement of both troops and coolies being occasioned by these necessary measures; putting men into quarantine, who were urgently required in the front.

I am afraid that in the low belt of moist and thickly wooded country, extending from the sea coast to the first range of high hills, cholera must be looked upon as endemic, and I much fear that, despite all precautions, an occasional, though I trust not a serious, recurrence of the disease must be expected.

23. The health of the force in other respects has been satisfactory, though the change in the weather, the monotonous diet and want of shelter, added to the very hard work that both troops and coolies have lately been doing, are beginning to tell, and sickness is steadily on the increase.

In addition to the 70 miles of road constituting our main line of communication in advance of Demagiree, columns have gone over an aggregate of 200 miles to the right and left of it, and attacked and destroyed 20 villages, the jooms of which frequently lay at long distances from them, and the search for which had to be carried out with all military precautions, entailing severe exertions on both officers and men.

Report dated Chittagong, 30th March 1872.

My last report was submitted on the 29th January, from Sylhoo Savoong.

2. It was my intention the following day to have made a forward movement into the Northern Howlong country, and orders had been issued accordingly, when intelligence reached me that Mahomed Azeem, the Police Subadar, to whom I have already referred, had followed Rutton Pooea to the village of Sypooea, the brother of Vandoola, the chief of the southern section of the tribe. The Subadar, whose instructions were on no account to put himself in the power of the Howlongs, but whose mistaken zeal admitted of much excuse, wrote to say that the whole tribe was most anxious to submit, that the chiefs were ready to come in and give up their captives at Demagiree, but would not approach the advanced portion of the force at Sylhoo Savoong, owing to the disturbed state of the country, and other reasons.

3. On this, Captain Lewin urged upon me very strongly the advisability of remaining stationary still longer, suggesting that the commencement of hostilities with the Howlongs, while the Subadar was in their country, might endanger his life or liberty, and pointing out very forcibly the many political advantages to be gained by the success of Rutton Pooea's mission, and the opening of communications with the chiefs, as compared with the results of merely punitive measures, to which we should otherwise be reduced. His arguments, recorded in a memorandum on the subject, appeared to me so unanswerable, that I again delayed the advance, to the confusion of all my commissariat arrangements.

4. Neither the numbers of troops or coolies at my disposal allowed of my continuing the chain of posts which connected my line of communications up to Sylhoo Savoong, beyond that point, and my plan was to start with 10 days' supplies, sending back for more, according as circumstances might demand or permit. For this purpose, the requisite number of coolies had been taken off the posts below and collected at the front in readiness for the move on the 30th. With these additional mouths to feed, every day's delay of course helped to reduce the accumulation of stores, and it became necessary to redistribute the coolies on the line, some having to go back three or four stages.

5. On the 5th February, I heard that the Subadar had returned to Demagiree, which left me free to advance, but it was not till the 11th, that I felt myself in a position to take advantage of it, having determined not to do so till I had twenty days' supplies in reserve at Sylhoo Savoong, so as to be quite safe in case of any interruption of communications in rear.

6. The Sylhoos had recently fired on two or three convoys, and on the night of the 3rd, had made an attempt on the pickets at head-quarters, when a Goorkha was severely wounded. It seemed, therefore, highly probable that they would be more active in their attacks when they saw that we were engaged with the Howlongs as well.

Colonel Doran, Commanding at Lal Shumah, finding them becoming troublesome, sent out parties of his regiment to make reprisals, one of which surprised an encampment of the enemy and pursued them with great spirit and success—killing four, wounding three, and making three prisoners. This happened on the 4th February, and was followed by the best results.

7. The information brought by the Subadar was not satisfactory. The Southern Howlongs were prepared to do every thing we desired at Demagiree whenever Captain Lewin and myself returned there, but would not come to the camp. From the Northern Howlongs there was no message whatever, so I determined to attack them.

8. After providing a sufficient garrison for Sylhoo-Savoong, I found I was able to advance with the following troops:—

300 2nd Goorkhas.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Peshawur Mountain Battery.

$\frac{1}{2}$ Company Sappers and Miners.

This small column was barely sufficient for the work before us, and it was all I could afford, and all I could feed.

9. I may take this opportunity of remarking that the force placed at my disposal for the expedition did not exceed what was absolutely required to achieve its objects satisfactorily. A reference to the accompanying map will show how it was disposed on the date of my move against the Howlongs, with the troops above detailed. The original advance from Demagiree was necessarily to the N. E., for the reason that the principal villages of the Sylhoos, the first and nearest tribe to be dealt with, were in that direction, as were also those of Sookpilal, and the northern and most important section of the Howlongs, and because I started with the idea of an ultimate junction with General Bouchier's column. The settlement with the Southern Howlongs I determined to leave to the last, but as my chain of posts from Kassalong upwards was almost parallel with their border, and therefore liable to attack from them along its whole length, as well as by the Sylhoos in their own country, it was necessary to garrison each of these posts with 50 men, so as to allow of sufficient escorts with the coolies daily passing up and down the line of communication. I moreover thought it advisable to keep a wing of a regiment at Demagiree ready to move, when possible, against the Southern Howlongs, and to act as a support not only to the troops in front, but those in rear, for more than once I received intimation from thence of threatened attacks on Burkhul and Kassalong. I may also point out that in advance of Demagiree we were operating within four or five (Kookie) day's journey of the

whole of the Sylhoo and most of the Howlong villages, some sixty in number; and, considering their raiding propensities, can only ascribe the absence of combination and greater enterprise in their attacks upon convoys to the severe and rapid blows administered at the very commencement of the campaign.

10. I knew that there was no intention to contest the passage of the Dullessurree river, and could see that the nearest villages beyond it were deserted, except by a few men ready to burn them at our approach. On the 11th, I moved forward a portion of the 2nd Goorkhas and the Sappers under Colonel Macpherson to occupy one of these. After a severe march of thirteen miles in a north-easterly direction, he bivouacked within a short distance of Lienrikoom and Choongmama, which were close to each other, and which the Howlongs burnt immediately they saw the troops, though not a shot was fired during the day.

11. On the 12th, I followed with the remainder of the column. From Sylhoo Savoong to the Dullessurree is a steep descent of 2,300 feet, the path then ascends 1,500 feet, runs along a ridge for a short way, and again descends 1,100 feet into the bed of a stream, which it follows for a couple of miles; another spur of 1,200 feet is crossed, and a final ascent of 1,600 feet on to a rolling upland, the drainage of which flows into the Dullessurree on the west and Kolodyne to the east, and on which the two villages were situated, finishes a day's journey that took the greater part of the coolies twelve hours to accomplish.

12. On the 13th the force halted, and the whole of the coolies were sent back to Sylhoo Savoong for more supplies. The same day two reconnoitring parties had proceeded a short distance out of camp, when they were hailed by some villagers. Captain Lewin happened to be with one of these, and after some trouble induced the Howlongs to approach and converse, and finally to return with him. They said that they did not wish to oppose us, and that their chiefs were ready to come and make their submission. On being informed that until the latter presented themselves we should continue our advance, one or two among them who appeared to be Karbarees or head-men replied that they would take the message to Lalboorah and Benkœa, and started at once.

13. On the 14th I moved the force to Choongmama, and resolved to modify my plans so far as to establish a post there. To the east of it, and beyond the deep valley of the Kolodyne, at a distance of one and two days' march, were the villages of Benkœa, Sangboonga and their mother, the widow of Lalpitang, consisting of three or four hundred houses each. On the Mowee Klang, and about as far to the north, were four others belonging to the brothers Lalboorah and Jatoma, containing altogether about a thousand houses. The ranges on which these two great groups of villages stood were between four and five thousand feet high, and had been so well cleared for cultivation that they could be ascended through a succession of jooms and open ground likely to afford full scope for both our artillery and rifle fire, and inviting attack under the most favorable circumstances. The weak point of our position was that in moving against one we should be exposed both in flank and rear to the other. I counted though on the chiefs remaining at home to defend their own hill sides, as the Sylhoos had done, and hoped that a post at Choongmama (where the roads to the two points of attack met almost at a right angle,) sufficiently strong to allow of a sortie if necessary, would check any serious attempt to annoy our rear; a rough stockade was accordingly constructed.

14. On the 15th, I sent out reconnoitring parties of the 2nd Goorkhas in both directions, one under Major Macintyre, accompanied by Major Macdonald of the Survey, towards the north, and the other under Captain Battye, accompanied by Captain East, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, to the east. The former returned in a couple of hours, with all the information required. The latter on reaching a stream just below camp came upon a small body of the enemy, who said that their chiefs were then on their way to make their submission, and that, if they were met by a large armed party, they would probably get alarmed and go back; Captain East halted, and sent for instructions, on which I directed him to return to camp.

15. On the 16th Sangboonga and Benkœa arrived, preceded by their Karbarees, who said that under Rutton Pooea's assurances, the chiefs were anxious to make their submission, and comply with our demands. On discussing with Captain Lewin what those demands should be, he expressed his opinion that the restoration of the captives and an oath of friendship towards the British Government, with the pledge to commit no more raids, and to allow us free access to their country now and always, were the only terms we should insist on. He thought that to demand hostages for future good behaviour, or to propose any conditions that might not be complied with, or be evaded hereafter, would be impolitic. Though both these chiefs were concerned in the Cachar raids of last year, he deprecated the imposition of any special penalty on that account, as likely to alarm them, and put them to flight. They were represented to be in the most abject fear of treachery on our part. The old story of Lall Chokla, the chief who is said to have given himself up at Sylhet or Cachar many years ago, on a promise or expectation of pardon, and to have been afterwards transported for life, was revived, and it was quite clear that no considerations whatever would have any weight against those of personal safety, of which they said, they could not be sure until Captain Lewin had sworn friendship. Before taking the oaths, our ultimatum had to be given, and on this depended whether they remained or absconded. If they absconded, there would of course be no further hope of seeing them, or any other of the Howlong chiefs, and, together with the captives, we should lose the opportunity of showing that our object was not retaliation, but security against future raids, and to instil into them some ideas of our policy in addition to our power, which had been amply demonstrated. In a congratulatory telegram, dated only a few days before his death, the late lamented Viceroy, while doing me the honor to express his pleasure at the recovery of Mary Winchester, had referred to the liberation of the captives as one of the main objects of the expedition. This object would certainly be sacrificed by a persistence in punitive measures. The Howlongs had removed all their grain and property out of our reach, and, with the example of the Sylhoos before them, as well as the most exaggerated ideas of our guns and rifles, it could not reasonably be supposed that they would stand and take any punishment by fighting. We might burn their empty villages, or they would probably do so themselves immediately we advanced, but then our present ability to hurt them would end. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I determined to accept their submission on the terms proposed by Captain Lewin, and the next day that officer, to whom I left all personal communications with the chiefs, went through the required ceremonies with Sangboonga, Benkœa, and Choongmama, each of whom, in addition to the usual peace offerings of elephant's tusks, gongs, and gyal, presented him with either his gun, dao, or plume of bhimraj feathers (worn only by chiefs), as tokens of allegiance and friendship. They expressed a wish that Captain Lewin should settle on the Sirthay or Demagiree range, where they might come and see him, which they could not do while he lived at such a distance as Kassalong or Rangamattea.

16. On the 18th Lalboorah, Jatoma, and Lienrikoom, who together with those already named, represent the whole of the Northern Howlong villages, came in and made their submission on similar conditions. The same day the first instalment of captives was sent in. From the evidence of the latter, Captain Lewin was satisfied we should get all that survived of those that were taken from Alexandrapore and the adjacent garden, the only places on the Cachar side that the Howlongs are known to have raided. They, the captives, in describing their adventures subsequent to being carried off, said that some days before reaching the limits of the latter tribe, the Kookies broke into three or four parties, and that of these one only, to which Mary Winchester and some twenty of their number belonged, came as far south as Sangboongas. It may therefore very fairly be assumed that the others went to more northern villages, and that Sookpilal or his sons, through whose country the raiders must have passed, which they could not have done without invitation or consent, shared in the expedition, as well as its results. Each tribe, I believe, has its own raiding ground, which is very jealously

preserved. As a rule, the Shendoos prey on Arracan and the southern portion of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Howlongs on the country to the south and east of the Kurnafoolee, while the Sylhoos attack Hill Tipperah. The more northern tribes resort to the Sylhet and Cachar Districts, and having the credit of doing so, would naturally object to incur suspicion, and the chances of a visitation for raids in which they did not participate; and would certainly prevent them.

17. On the 19th, Major Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, escorted by a detachment of the 2nd Goorkhas under Captain Battye, started for Benkœa's village, from which he returned on the 21st. The day after, he proceeded with another party of the same regiment under Lieutenant Hill to the villages of Lalboorah and Jatoma on the Mowee Fan Klang, one of the peaks of which, 5,200 feet high, and known as Silam, had long been a conspicuous object in our front, and on which it was important to erect a survey station.

18. On the 23rd, leaving Colonel Macpherson and the greater part of his regiment at Choongmama to wait the return of Major Macdonald, I marched with the remainder of the force to Sylhoo Savoong, intending to hasten back to Demagiree to bring matters to a conclusion with the Southern Howlongs.

19. Immediately after the submission of the chiefs, and during the remainder of the time that the force was at Choongmama, the camp was crowded with Howlongs (men, women and children), and a brisk trade in every kind of local produce was carried on. The impression left on our minds was, I think, that the Looshais could bear comparison with most eastern races in physique, natural intelligence, and character. Their thews and sinews and well turned limbs indicated health and freedom from want or toil; their faces showed a happy genial disposition, without any expression of cruelty, and very little of courage. They were all clad in home-spun cotton; the sheets or plaids worn by the men being often a dark tartan, and the highland sporran a frequent article of apparel among them.

20. On the 24th, Captain Lewin received intimation that all the Sylhoo Chiefs were assembled at Lal Jeeka, and that there was some division in their councils as to whether they should submit or make a combined attack when we commence to retire. In either case, I thought it better to halt till Colonel Macpherson rejoined me, which he did on the 26th.

21. On the 27th, Lal Gnoora and Lal Jeeka, the sons of Savoonga, Vanooyah, Vanloolah, and three other chiefs, representing the whole of the Sylhoo tribe, made their submission, under the same forms and conditions as the Howlongs. Savoonga excused his absence on the grounds of old age and illness arising from his recent troubles and wanderings, but his sons said he too would come if we insisted on it, which I did not think it necessary to do. Having suffered all the punishment we could inflict, the giving in of the Sylhoos at this stage of the expedition was most satisfactory evidence of a real desire for friendly relations with us. The chiefs said that their followers were completely scattered, and it would take time to collect, and make over their captives, of whom they acknowledged to a very few. In reply to Captain Lewin's enquiries as to why they had so persistently opposed us, and shut their ears to the repeated messages of peace conveyed to them, they said that their young men would fight in spite of their elders, that Lemshilong had told them the most alarming stories of our intentions, and that they, the chiefs, were afraid to put themselves in our power.

22. On the 28th, Major Macdonald, with an escort of the 2nd Goorkhas under Captain Battye, and accompanied by Sylhoo Karbarees, who undertook to see them beyond their own border, started towards Byparee Bazaar. They were provisioned for thirteen days, and were, if possible, to reach a peak called "Riek" in Sookpilal's country, and from thence return by the Lysrah Klang, completing, it was hoped, the communication between the Cachar and Chittagong Districts. The same day I resumed the march towards Demagiree, with the head-quarters of the brigade, the two guns Peshawur Mountain Battery, and two companies of the 2nd Goorkhas, leaving Colonel Macpherson, with the

remainder of his regiment, to withdraw along the line, according as the stores at the different posts were removed or consumed, until he reached the Rai Jan Klang range, where he was to wait for Major Macdonald's party, or until further orders, which would depend on the arrangements for the embarkation of his corps for India.

23. I pushed on with my staff by forced marches to Demagiree, on arrival at which place I learnt from Captain Lewin, who had preceded me by a day, that the Southern Howlongs had sent a certain number of captives, but that the chiefs hesitated about coming in to make their submission personally. He recommended a show of force in the direction of Sypooea and Vandoola, whose villages were said to be three and five marches respectively to the east of Rutton Pooea, and expressed his opinion that immediately we advanced, they would present themselves.

24. Leaving the officer commanding at Demagiree in communication with Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, who was to proceed to Chittagong for the purpose, to carry out the gradual withdrawal and embarkation of the rest of the force, I started on the 7th with the following troops:

One gun Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel Hills, v. c.

Two Companies 4th Goorkhas, under Captains Hay and Hinde.

Two Companies 27th Regiment P. I., under Colonel Irvine and Major Ogilvie.

The column marched forty miles over as bad a country as we had yet encountered, and on the third day, after a final ascent of more than four thousand feet, reached Sypooea's village, the chief himself coming out to meet Captain Lewin, and at once doing all that was required of him.

25. Vandoola, the brother of Sypooea, and their cousin, Vantonga, who together represent the whole of the Southern Howlongs, were said to be hourly expected, and their further hesitation to come in seemed so unlikely, that I halted during the 10th and 11th. As they did not appear in that time, I made another forward movement on the 12th, and was met at the Kloong or Dullessurree river by Vantonga, whose captives were brought into camp at midnight, weeping bitterly at parting with their captors. The next morning Sangliena, the eldest son of Vandoola, presented himself, with excuses from his father, who was said to be ill. Rutton Pooea and Sypooea declared that such was really the case, and that they would vouch for the father fulfilling the engagements of the son, whatever they might be. I felt that the most satisfactory settlement of the doubt would be to continue my advance, but Vandoola's villages were still two, if not three, long marches to the east,—much further than I had anticipated; the heat was becoming excessive, and the coolies were quite exhausted by five months' continuous labor. My supplies, moreover, were barely sufficient, and hasty retirement under any circumstances was to be avoided. I therefore decided on accepting the young chief's submission on behalf of his father, and, accompanied by him, returned to Sypooea's. He took the oaths next day, and agreed to give up thirty captives, which Captain Lewin is confident will be made over in due time. The relationship of Rutton Pooea to Sypooea and Vandoola, (he is married to their sister) will, I hope, now that our power has been demonstrated, prove the means of bringing the two last within the same pale of civilization as the first. Sypooea is a very distinguished looking and intelligent Looshai, who so far succumbed to the animal magnetism of Captain Lewin, as to express a desire to accompany him and Rutton Pooea on a visit to Calcutta, which the latter chief is quite prepared for.

26. During the 14th and 15th, Captain Tanner, of the Survey, by dint of very hard walking, reached a peak to our south, 5,300 feet high, and added considerably to the valuable work he had already accomplished. On the 16th, I commenced the return march to Demagiree, which the troops reached on the 19th, the two companies 4th Goorkhas and the Artillery proceeding down the river the same day. The head-quarters and six companies of the 4th Goorkhas, the whole of the

2nd Goorkhas, the company of Sappers and all the ordnance stores had already been despatched towards Chittagong, where the head-quarters, 4th Goorkhas and six companies embarked for Calcutta on the 18th. Captain East, Assistant Quarter Master General, had proceeded to Chittagong, where by means of the telegraph, he arranged for the downward despatch of troops and coolies, so that they should reach that place as required for embarkation, and that no crowding, which at this season of the year is specially to be avoided, should take place at any of the posts along the line. The same system will be pursued until the last cooly has been embarked, and there will not at any time be collected at Chittagong more than six hundred men of the cooly corps. On arrival at Demagiree, I found that all that remained for me to do was to establish a small stockaded post, to hold one hundred men, near Rutton Pooea's village, and to provision it for seven months. Having satisfactorily arranged this matter, I started on the 20th from Demagiree, and arrived at Chittagong on the 24th.

27. The force under my command had now accomplished its task, and I may sum up briefly the results of the four months' campaign as being,—the complete subjection of two powerful tribes inhabiting upwards of sixty villages, of which twenty that resisted were attacked and destroyed; the personal submission of fifteen chiefs, and their solemn engagement on behalf of themselves and tributaries for future good behaviour; the recovery of Mary Winchester, and the liberation of upwards of one hundred British subjects who had from time to time been made captives. In addition, the operations of the column, which by frequent departures from the main line of advance, as shown by the red lines on the map, covered a large area, enabled the officers of the survey to triangulate three thousand square miles of country, more than half of which was surveyed in detail, and also to complete the connection between the Cachar and Chittagong Districts.

28. Political and military considerations have been so mixed up in the conduct of this expedition that, though I have been compelled to refer a good deal to the former, the very able civil officer with whom I have been associated in endeavouring to carry out the objects of Government, will submit in his own department a full report shewing the important part he has so successfully played. It is due to Captain Lewin's strong personal influence over these tribes, his knowledge of their language and habits, added to his patience and sagacity in dealing with them, that a single chief submitted or a single captive was recovered. In expressing my thanks and acknowledgments for the assistance I have received from him, I am bound to record my belief that if he were located with two or three hundred men for the next year, or even a few months on the Demagiree range, while the impressions of our power and of the friendliness of our intentions are still fresh, he would bring the Sylhoos and Howlongs into the same relations with us as Rutton Pooea and his men, to the permanent pacification of at least a portion of this frontier. Such a measure would be quite feasible without any increase to the local police force, as the nature of the position in question, apart from political considerations, would render unnecessary so many of the present small posts which seem only to invite attack. It would also, in addition to its other recommendations, insure the health and efficiency of a certain number of men who are now every year prostrated by fever at a time when their services are most wanted.

29. As my periodical reports of the progress of the campaign will have shown the difficulties, privations, exposure, and sickness which the force has had to contend with in fighting its way through an unknown country, which presented unexampled physical obstacles to military operations, and which offered no resources whatever that could be turned to account, I have only now to commend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief the admirable spirit and devotion with which those difficulties were overcome, and for which my thanks are due to every corps and department and to every officer and man under my command.

I. The three fine regiments, composing the Infantry of the column, viz., the 2nd Goorkhas, under Colonel Macpherson, C. B., V. C., the 27th Regiment,

P. I., under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, and the 4th Goorkhas, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tytler, v. c., were pushed to the front in the order of their arrival, and, though the submission of the Southern Howlongs deprived the two last of the same opportunities as the first, their posts and patrols were always liable to attack, and all shared equally in the cheerful performance of the most harassing duties for a period of nearly five months.

II. The (half) Peshawur Mountain Battery, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c., with coolie carriage, accompanied the head-quarters of the brigade throughout the expedition, and kept up with the infantry over the worst description of ground, coming into action whenever required, with a certainty, celerity and effect which induces me to venture the opinion that for mountain warfare the 7-pounder steel gun is unequalled.

III. The third company Sappers and Miners, under Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, R. E., worked all through the campaign with a willingness and intelligence worthy of the distinguished regiment to which they belong.

IV. The Police of the Chittagong Hill Tracts, under Mr. C. P. Crouch, rendered very valuable services, which have been referred to in my former reports.

V. The medical department, of which the duties were necessarily very severe, was most ably administered by the senior medical officer, Surgeon-Major F. F. Allen, of the 2nd Goorkhas, who, in addition to his own work, as well as that of the head-quarter camp, performed the office of Deputy Inspector-General with a care and foresight which relieved me of all anxiety, and for which I cannot sufficiently thank him. Surgeons W. C. Smith and G. C. Chesneye, in medical charge of the 27th Regiment P. I., and 4th Goorkhas, respectively, and Assistant Surgeon R. T. Lyons, who acted as Medical Store-Keeper at Kassalong to Dr. Allen's complete satisfaction, and who displayed much energy and judgment during the prevalence of cholera at that place, and Staff Assistant Surgeons E. R. Johnson and C. J. W. Meadows, also rendered excellent services.

VI. The Commissariat Department, under Major A. Mackenzie, assisted by Captain C. Case and Lieutenant C. Hallett, maintained its high character in the face of difficulties which, I believe, to be without precedent in the annals of Indian expeditions. The staff at his disposal was insufficient for the long line of communication, and a great deal of the work of the department had to be done by officers commanding posts, yet little was left to be desired, and Major Mackenzie is entitled to my hearty acknowledgments for the untiring energy and the cordiality with which he carried out my plans and wishes.

VII. The Survey Department, under Major J. Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, with whom was associated Captain H. C. B. Tanner, Assistant Surveyor General, achieved results which I have already referred to, and which Major Macdonald's report more fully describes. These officers were almost invariably present with the head-quarters of the brigade, and, in addition to their other duties, afforded me much valuable advice and assistance. Major Macdonald attached himself to the 2nd Goorkhas throughout the campaign, and took part with them in all their encounters with the enemy.

VIII. The Coolie Corps, under Major G. A. Brown on which so much depended, surpassed my highest expectation. Notwithstanding sickness and the continued strain on their powers, the men, particularly the Punjabees, labored to the end with a spirit and discipline that reflected the greatest credit on Major Brown, who was ably assisted by Captain C. H. Palmer.

IX. The Hill Coolie Corps, employed on the canoe service between Burkhul and Demagiree, which at one time threatened to break down, owing to the desertion of the men, was brought into perfect working order by Captain F. H. Hood, and I am much indebted to him, and to Mr. Cochran, the Deputy Commissioner Hill Tracts, who under great difficulties, kept up the coolies to the required strength, for their exertions in a matter of vital importance to the force.

X. The telegraph line to Demagiree was rapidly erected under the orders of Mr. Flindell, Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hare. It proved of the greatest service, and has throughout been most efficiently worked.

30. In addition to Captain Lewin, whose political services I have before acknowledged, and Mr. H. Hankey, the Commissioner, to whose energetic measures of assistance and unflagging interest in its welfare the expedition owes so much, I would beg specially to recommend to the notice of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Government of India, the following officers:—

Colonel H. T. Macpherson, c. b., v. c., 2nd Goorkhas, whose services, and those of the officers and men of the distinguished regiment he commands, are recorded in almost every page of my reports, and to whose high character and reputation I feel I can add nothing. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Doran, Commanding 27th Punjab Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Tyler, v. c., Commanding 4th Goorkhas, who, in addition to the charge of their own corps, exercised important commands on the line of operations, and who gave me the most active support throughout. Lieutenant-Colonel J. Hills, v. c., Commanding Peshawur Mountain Battery, who with his guns played a prominent part in the campaign. Major A. Mackenzie, Assistant Commissary General, Major G. A. Brown, Commanding Coolie Corps, Major J. Macdonald, Deputy Surveyor General, and Surgeon Major F. F. Allen, Senior Medical Officer, all whose names are mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, acknowledging the services and efficiency of their respective corps and departments. Major D. Macintyre and Captain A. Battye, 2nd Goorkha Regiment and Lieutenant R. Maxwell Hyslop, r. e., who have been so frequently noticed in my periodical despatches.

Finally, I would beg to commend to His Excellency's protection my own staff, whose labors and anxieties for the last six months have been incessant, viz:— Captain C. J. East, Assistant Quarter Master General, whose services have been second to those of no other officer under my command. I need only refer to the nature of the expedition and the constant movements of troops and coolies up and down a long line of communication by road, river, and sea to shew what the duties of his department have been; to the clearness, promptness and tact with which those duties were carried out, as well as to the active assistance in the field rendered me by this able and accomplished officer, I am indebted for any measure of success that may have attended the operations of the column.

Captain C. E. Bates, Brigade Major, to whose energy, ability and official experience as such I can bear the highest testimony, and who also rendered valuable service in the Quarter Master General's Department in the Southern Howlong expedition, where he was the only staff officer present with me, and when detached from head-quarters both at the beginning and close of the campaign, for the purpose of facilitating the movements of troops.

Captain J. G. Cockburn, my Aide-de-Camp, who, in addition to his own duties which he discharged with a zeal and intelligence worthy of a higher post, made himself most useful in signalling, and by his previous experience on the Brigade Staff, both in quarters and in the field, added materially to my assistance in every department of the command.

The 1st May 1872.

No. 481 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Surgeon-Major Arthur James Payne, m. d., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of the European and Native Insane Asylums at Bhowanepore and Dullunda,—for one year under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 482 of 1872.—The services of Major H. Moore, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Interpreter to the Commander-in-Chief in India, late Commanding the Coolie Corps with the Cachar Column of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency from the 1st May 1872.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 483 of 1872.—The services of Assistant Surgeon J. MacGregor, of the Medical Department, Officiating in Medical Charge, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

No. 484 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions :—

Stud Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. MacDougall, Deputy Superintendent of Studs, to officiate as Superintendent of Studs during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel J. K. Couper, or until further orders, *vice* Lieutenant Sir C. W. D'Oyly, *Bart.*, proceeding on furlough.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. S. Jackson, 2nd Class Assistant and Officiating 1st class Assistant, to Officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Studs, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. MacDougall.

No. 485 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. C. Wintle, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 263 of 1872,—*Excelsior*, 14th April 1872.

Captain A. Bloomfield, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 1094 of 1871 and No. 195 of 1872,—*Historian*, 18th April 1872.

Captain E. B. Cox, of the late 3rd European Regiment, G. G. O. No. 377 of 1872,—*Strathclyde*, 18th April 1872.

Captain H. F. Woodcock, of the General List Infantry, G. G. O. No. 263 of 1872,—*Thomas Wilson*, 22nd April 1872, from Bombay.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) C. R. Blair, of the Invalid Battalion, G. G. O. No. 213 of 1872,—*Stowell*, 22nd April 1872, from Bombay.

No. 486 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon George Olaus Baillie, M. D., of the Medical Department, in medical charge of the 6th Bengal Cavalry,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 487 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Charles Andrew Coles, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry,—31st January 1871.

No. 488 of 1872.—Ensign (now Lieutenant) C. A. Coles, of the 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 36th (The Bareilly) Regiment of Native Infantry, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 487 of this date, will rank as Lieutenant in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the 31st January 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 489 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain John Colledge, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—for two years under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

No. 490 of 1872.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army :—

11th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers.)

Kote Duffadar Mahomed Akram Khan, to be Jemadar from 13th March 1872, *vice* Bhawul Buksh, invalided.

3rd Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Sewrutton Sing, to be Subadar, *vice* Bullee Sing, deceased.

Havildar Dataram Misser, to be Jemadar, *vice* Sewrutton Sing, promoted.

These promotions will have effect from the 2nd December 1871.

No. 491 of 1872.—Native Medical pupil Greedhary Tewary (No. 229) who was admitted into the service in G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th October 1871, is dismissed the service.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 492 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Quarter Master General's Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. MacGregor, Assistant Quarter Master General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Quarter Master General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain E. J. East, or until further orders, with effect from the 17th April 1872.

Captain R. H. Grant, Royal Artillery, to officiate as a Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Captain A. W. J. Montgomerie, or until further orders, with effect from the 1st March 1872.

No. 493 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Captain W. B. Aislabie, of the General List Infantry, to officiate as 1st Wing Subaltern, during the period Captain C. J. Griffiths may officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, or until further orders.

No. 494 of 1872.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the under-mentioned widow is admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the 1st Class Order of Merit on her late husband, for three years, commencing from the date of the Casualty.

Name of Claimant.	Age.			Height.		Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DECEASED RELATION ON WHOSE ACCOUNT CLAIMS ARE MADE.			Date of Admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pensionable Pay Master payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.	Inches.	Name.					Rank.	Last Corps.					
Munkora	60	0	4	8	Moorae(Kaohi)	Boil mark on right temple. Old and wizened.	Nawabrunge (Barabunkee)	Widow...	Mendhye Sing	Subadar ...	Late 19th Bombay Native Infantry.	22nd May 1871.	1st March 1872.	3 years ...	North-Western Provs. Circle.	

No. 495 of 1872.—Captain W. G. Murray, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Superintendent, Topographical Survey of India, Assistant Surveyor General, has been allowed furlough in India on private affairs for six months, with effect from such date as he may have quitted his station under Rule XVII of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

No. 496 of 1872.—Agreeably to G. G. O. No. 94, dated 1st May 1837, the undermentioned Widows are admitted to pension equal to that conferred by the several classes of the Order of Merit on their late husbands, for three years, commencing from the date of the casualty.

Name of Claimant.	Age.			Caste.	Personal appearance and particular marks.	Village and District.	Nature of relationship to the deceased.	DESCRIPTION OF THE DECREASED RELATION ON WHOSE ACCOUNT CLAIMS ARE MADE.			Date of admission.	Date of Committee's Proceedings.	For what period.	By what Pension Paymaster payable.
	Years.	Months.	Feet.					Names.	Rank.	Last Corps.				
Sutna	40	...	5	Hindoo	Dark complexion. A scar on the forehead.	Jaratalee, Pertabguth.	Widow...	Bisram	Subadar Bahadur, 2nd class Order of Merit.	Sappers and Miners.	10th August 1871	...	3 years	N. W. P. Circle.
Chandiah	70	...	4	Mahomedan.	Mole on left cheek under the eye. Old and wizened.	Bobopore, Sultanpore.	Ditto	Sheikh Mudar Buksh.	Sepoy, 3rd class Order of Merit.	Ditto	10th October 1870.	March 1872.	Ditto	Ditto.
Bukta	60	...	5	Aheer	Mark of boil on left side of stomach. Leprous scar in the centre of forehead	Sumbhal, Sultanpore.	Ditto	Davee Ram	Havildar, 3rd class Order of Merit.	31st N. I.	26th Feb. 1870.	July 1871.	Ditto	Ditto.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 30th April 1872.

No. 6 of 1872.—The following Notices to Mariners, issued by the Naval Commander-in-Chief, Netherlands, India, and received from the Consul for the Netherlands, are published for general information :—

HYDROGRAPHY.

NOTICES TO MARINERS.

No. 1.

Notice is hereby given that a light vessel has been moored in the Java Sea at the Western entrance of Soerabaya Straits.

The vessel bears a white dioptrical fixed light, elevated 28 feet above the level of the sea; the range of visibility from a vessel's deck being 10 nautical miles.

The vessel is painted yellow, carries a black ball at the mast-head, and the word *Soerabaya* painted on her sides. She is moored in 6 fathoms at half tide in the following bearings :—

The white outer buoy S. E., $\frac{1}{4}$ E. at a distance of 2 nautical miles.

The eastern top of Gunong-Gierie S.

The little square mountains W. S. W., $\frac{1}{4}$ W.

When something is amiss with the light, a lantern will be hoisted instead and a gong beaten.

*The Rear-Admiral Commanding the Naval
Forces in N. I.
In his absence*

*The Captain or Senior Officer of the Navy.
VAN GOGH.*

BATAVIA,
18th November 1870.

Charts affected—

Dutch : *Java zee* blad II. *Straat Madura* Nederl. *Oost-Indie* blad. II.
Java zee blad. III.

Adm. No. 934 and 941 B, and China Sea, Southern part, bij *C. Wilson*.

No. 4.

Notice is hereby given—

(a)—That in the *Spermundes-Archipelago* (South-West coast *Celebes*) beacons have been erected on the following reefs :—

Barrang Barringan,

Taka Tello,

Batoe Loea, and

Boegi Manilla (West of *Batoe-te Hoe*).

The beacons are of pyramidal shape, and white-washed.

(b)—That a white Herbert's buoy, with its top 8 feet above the level of the sea, has been placed on the reef before the Comptroller's residence at *Kampong Balei* (S. E. point of *Great Karimon Island* in the *Lingga-Archipelago*.)

*The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval
Forces in N. I.*

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,
20th February 1871.

Charts affected—

Bij A. Dutch. Straat *Macasser*, blad. II. Zuid-Westkust *Celebes* van *C. Schröder* en vaarwaters van *Macasser* tot *Paré-Paré*.

Adm. No. 2637.

Bij B. Dutch. *Riouw* en *Lingga*-archipel., blad. I.

Adm. No. 1355 en 2403.

No. 5.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned lights are being erected :—

(a)—A fixed white light on *Pulo Tikoes* (*Rat Island*) in the Bay of *Bencoolen*.

(b)—A fixed red light on the point called *Tapa Padrie*, north of *Bencoolen*.

The particulars of these lights, as also the date of their being exhibited, will be duly made known.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval

Forces in N. I.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,

24th April 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: Westkust *Sumatra*, Zuidblad, en reede *Benkoelen*.—*Nederlandsch-Oost-Indië*, blad I.

Adm. No. 2761.—*China Sea*, southern part, bij *C. Wilson*.

No. 8.

Notice is hereby given that the lights mentioned in the notice to mariners of the 24th April 1871, No. 5, were lighted on the 20th instant, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light on *Pulo Tikoes* (*Rat Island*) shows bright and will illuminate the whole horizon; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 40 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 8 nautical miles.

The light on the point called *Tapa-Padrie* shows red and will illuminate the part of the horizon from N. round in the seaward direction to S. 80 degrees W.; its total elevation is 60 feet and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 3 nautical miles.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval

Forces in N. I.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,

25th May 1871.

No. 9.

Notice is hereby given that an iron white painted screw pile-lighthouse is being erected on the *Zwaantjes-droogte* (*Karang-Koko*) in *Madura* Straits.

The light to be exhibited from this lighthouse will be fixed with a white flash in addition (preceded and followed by a short eclipse): its elevation above the sea will be 55 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 12 nautical miles for the fixed light, and 14 for the flashes.

The light will show fixed for 90 and flashing for 9 seconds; the flashings being preceded and followed by an eclipse of $10\frac{1}{2}$ seconds.

When something is amiss with the light, as also in foggy weather, a fog bell will be rung.

The precise time of exhibition, which will probably be in the course of the month October 1871, will be duly announced.

The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval

Forces in N. I.

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,

1st July 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: *Straat Madura*, *Eiland Java* blad III, *Java-zee* blad II, *Ned.-Oost-Indië* blad II.
Adm. No. 941b, *China Sea*, Southern part, bij. C. Wilson.

No. 10.

Notice is hereby given that the light vessel at the Western entrance of *Sourabaya Straits* alluded to in the Notice to Mariners of the 18th November 1870, No. 1, will be removed on the 1st of November 1871 from her present anchorage to the third white buoy of the said Western entrance of *Sourabaya Straits*.

*The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval
Forces in N. I.*

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,

7th September 1871.

Charts affected—

Dutch: *Java-zee* blad. II; *Java-zee* blad. III, *Straat Madura*, *Ned.-Oost-Indië*, blad. II.
Adm. No. 934 and 941^b, and *China Sea*, Southern part, bij C. Wilson.

No. 13.

Notice is hereby given that the light of *Pulo-Tikoës* mentioned in the Notice to Mariners of the 25th May 1871, No. 8, temporarily has been substituted by a lamp. The range of visibility from a vessel's deck will be 4 nautical miles.

*The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval
Forces in N. I.*

In his absence

The Captain or Senior Officer of the Navy.

VAN GOGH.

BATAVIA,

7th October 1871.

No. 15.

Notice is hereby given that the light on the *Zwantjez-droogte*, mentioned in the Notice to Mariners of the 1st July 1871, No. 9, has been lighted on the 26th October 1871, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

*The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval
Forces in N. I.*

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,

30th October 1871.

No. 16.

Notice is hereby given that a white dioptrical fixed light on the north-side of the pier of Grisse (Soerabaya) has been lighted on the 1st instant, and will henceforth be exhibited every night from sunset to sunrise.

The light will illuminate the whole sea horizon; its total elevation above the level of the sea is 43 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 8 nautical miles.

*The Vice-Admiral Commanding the Naval
Forces in N. I.*

O. A. UHLENBECK.

BATAVIA,

4th December 1871.

The 1st May 1872.

No. 7 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain S. G. Boon, Superintendent of the Government Dockyard, to officiate as Master Attendant of Calcutta, in addition to his other duties, consequent on Captain Howe's departure for Europe, as a temporary arrangement, and until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 1st May 1872.

No. 221.—Second Captain G. E. L. S. Sanford, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department under the conditions laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section IV, paras. 4C-4D, as altered by Standing Order No. 16 of 1871, and posted to the Barrackpore Division of Military Works.

No. 222.—Mr. M. H. Cramer, Probationary Supervisor, 2nd Grade, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway, is dismissed from the Public Works Department.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 223.—Mr. J. Ellis is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

No. 226.—Mr. W. Scanlan is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 3rd Grade, on probation, and posted to Mysore.

No. 227.—Mr. T. H. Bainbridge is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer of the 1st grade on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces, with effect from the 13th March 1872.

No. 228.—Baboo Troyloeknath Haldar, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 10th April 1872.

Mr. J. Johnson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway Accounts.

No. 229.—Captain J. G. Lindsay, R. E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Mysore, is transferred to the charge of the Northern Bengal Railway Survey, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer. Captain Lindsay took over charge from Colonel Drummond on the forenoon of 2nd May.

No. 230.—Mr. J. E. Howe is appointed temporarily to the Public Works Department as a Supervisor, 1st Grade, and posted to the Holkar (State) Railway.

No. 232.—The services of Lieutenant Colonel D. Scott, of the Madras Staff Corps, employed in the Public Works Department, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras in the Military Department.

No. 233.—Mr. J. Kemp, Supervisor, 1st Grade, Mysore, is allowed four months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the leave granted him in Public Works Department Notifications No. 338 of 4th September 1871, and No. 490 of the 29th December 1871.

The 3rd May 1872.

No. 234.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated 12th April 1872, Mr. J. P. C. Anderson, Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, assumed charge of the 4th Circle of Military Works on the afternoon of the 17th April 1872.

No. 235.—Mr. H. Hardinge, temporary Supervisor, 1st Grade, attached to the Indus Valley (State) Railway, is dismissed from the Public Works Department.

No. 236.—The following Sub-Overseers are appointed Overseers, 3rd Grade (on probation), and posted to Hyderabad:—

N. Chinnasardmy Pillay.

G. Thyria Pillay.

No. 237.—In continuation of Notification No. 202, dated 11th April 1872, Mr. F. Barnes, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, assumed charge of the accounts of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway on the 17th idem.

The under-mentioned Accountants in the Punjab are transferred to the Punjab Northern (State) Railway under the direct orders of the Government of India:—

Lalla Mungul Sain, Accountant, 2nd Grade.

Sergeant W. E. Walker, Accountant, 2nd Grade.

Mr. R. Brown, Accountant, 2nd Grade, on probation.

„ J. V. Jones, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

Baboo Benwaree Lall Bose, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

Mr. E. T. Anthony, Accountant, 3rd Grade.

Baboo Khetter Chunder Chatterjea, Accountant, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Lionett, Accountant, 4th Grade.

Pundit Banee Pershad, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

Lalla Jumna Doss, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

Mirza Anwar Ally, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

Lalla Hurree Ram, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

Mr. H. C. Clarke, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

„ A. Watson, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

„ S. Williams, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

Lalla Ram Ditt, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

Mr. J. Lenehan, Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation.

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd May 1872.

No. 224.—Messrs. C. E. Horsley and D. B. Cromartie, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India as Assistant Superintendents of the 4th Grade, with effect from the 15th February 1872, reported their arrival in India on the 18th April 1872.

No. 225.—Mr. C. Duffin, an Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is granted 15 months' leave on medical certificate under Section 3, and 14 days' preparatory leave under Section 10 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th April 1872.

No. 231.—Mr. W. C. Darling, an Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, officiated as a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade in charge of the Bangalore Division to fill an existing vacancy from the 1st February to the 1st March 1872.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 11, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	521—544	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—	
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	121—128	The Indian Contract Act	509—541
PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private Individuals and Corporations	123—128	The Code of Criminal Procedure	542—677
		The Foreign Jurisdiction & Extradition Act	678—680
		The Native Passenger Ships Act	680—681
		The Patterns and Designs Protection Act...	681
		PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19 :—	
		<i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		SUPPLEMENT, No. 19	701—704

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th May 1872.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 21st May 1872, and will arrive at Simla on or about Saturday, the 25th May.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Government House on Wednesday, the 15th May 1872, at 5 o'clock P. M.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each : one card will be delivered on entering Government House, the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting before 5-30 P. M. on the 11th May 1872, after which no cards can be received.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James' or at Government House, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the Gentlemen by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting with as little delay as possible.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) attending the Levée, will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the foot of the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North or North-West Gates.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, Colonel,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 6th May 1872.

No. 2180.—His EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL requests the attendance of all the Civil and Military Servants of the Government on Tuesday, the 7th instant, at 7 o'clock A. M., at Government House, on the occasion of the departure of the Right Hon'ble LORD NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN, K. T., who will embark with his suite on that day from Prinsep's Ghât, on his return to England.

No. 2181.—The following Garrison Order is published for general information:—

Extract of Garrison After Order by Brigadier General W. L. INGALL, C. B., Commanding at Fort William, dated 5th May 1872.

No. 635.—In accordance with instructions received from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, the troops in Garrison will parade on Tuesday morning, the 7th instant, for the purpose of paying to the Right Hon'ble Lord NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN, K. T., on his departure from Calcutta, the same honors as to the Viceroy.

The 1-14th Foot will furnish a Guard of Honor of 100 Rank and File, with Band, Queen's Colors, and proper proportion of Officers, to be drawn up at Prinsep's Ghât.

The remainder of the 1-14th Foot, 8th N. I., Detachment of the 10th N. I., and the 13th N. I., will line the road from the north-west gate of Government House to Prinsep's Ghât, occupying such positions as will be pointed out to them by the Brigade Major. The troops will be in position by 6-45 A. M.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the Duke of York's Bastion, Fort William, as Lord NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN leaves Government House. A further Salute will be fired from the Ramparts of Fort William as Lord NAPIER OF MERCHISTOUN embarks from Prinsep's Ghât.

The troops will not move off their ground until the receipt of orders to that effect, and will be prepared to pay the usual honors to the Viceroy or Commander-in-Chief should they return down the line.

(By order)

A. J. COLVIN BIRCH, Captain,

Brigade Major.

No. 2189.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67, Sec. 26, to grant the Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 13th instant, or subsequent date.

The 8th May 1872.

No. 2213.—In accordance with the power vested in the Governor General in Council by the 9th Section of the Act XXIV and XXV Vic., Cap. 67, to appoint the place of meeting of the Council of the Governor General, His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that the said Council shall, on and after Friday, the 17th of May, and until further notice, assemble at Simla in the Provinces subject to the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab.

No. 2218.—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. J. Wilkinson, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Administrator General during Mr. Broughton's absence, or until further orders.

The 9th May 1872.

No. 2223.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. George Edwin Lance to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 18th January last.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 2238.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 4th instant :—

Captain E. Baring, R.A., to be Private Secretary.

Staff Surgeon O. Barnett, Her Majesty's British Medical Service, to be Surgeon.

No. 2260.—Assistant Surgeon J. Reid, M.D., 2nd Medical Officer at Port Blair and the Nicobars, assumed charge of his duties on the forenoon of the 11th ultimo.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th May 1872.

No. 901.—Under Act XXXII of 1867, the Governor General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah the power conferred on a Local Government by Section 54 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

POLICE.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 310.—Under Section III, Act VIII of 1870, His Excellency the Governor General in Council has been pleased to confirm the following Rules submitted for sanction by the Chief Commissioner of Oudh in the exercise of the power conferred on him by Section II, Act VIII of 1870 (for the prevention of the murder of female infants) :—

1. A CENSUS shall be taken of the whole adult and non-adult population of the proclaimed clans, tribes or families in the proclaimed tracts or villages.

2. The census shall be made by the Collector, who will employ Putwarrees, Chowkeedars, Abkaree Mohurirs, &c., &c., under the superintendence of Peshkars and Tehsildars controlled by Covenanted and Uncovenanted Officers. It will be conducted ordinarily during the cold season, when District Officers on tour will be able to exercise a thorough supervision over the subordinates employed in making the enumeration.

3. The annexed Form (A) shall be uniformly adopted for such census.

4. Copies of the Census Returns, when finally tested, shall be kept at the Tehsil, at the Police Station, and at the Office of District Superintendent of Police. There shall be a separate return for each village, and these village returns shall be bound up according to Pergunnahs for deposit in the Tehsils, and according to Police circles of jurisdiction for deposit at the Police Stations.

5. This census shall be repeated at periods not less than one year, and not exceeding three years.

6. The heads of families in proclaimed tracts or classes shall report all deaths, births, and marriages to the chowkeedar.

7. All headmen of proclaimed villages, or of villages in which proclaimed clans reside, shall be bound to assist in enforcing any rules made for any of the following purposes :—

For making and maintaining registers of births, marriages, and deaths occurring in the proclaimed District, or in or among the proclaimed class, family or persons; and for making, from time to time, a census of such persons, or of any other persons residing within such District.

For prescribing how and by whom information shall be given to the proper officers of all births, marriages, and deaths occurring, or about to occur, in such District, or in or among such class, family or persons.

8. Chowkeedars of proclaimed villages or clans shall report at the Police Station all births, deaths, marriages, arrivals, and removals occurring in the proclaimed families or clans. In the event of the child born being a girl, the officer in charge of the Police Station, or an officer of a grade not lower than Head Constable, shall proceed, as soon as possible after the birth, to the village, shall call for and see the child, and warn the father not to neglect it. The inspection shall be repeated as opportunity may occur.

9. When a pregnant female belonging to a proclaimed family is removed from the village, the chowkeedar shall at once give intimation at the Police Station of her removal, and the place to which she has been removed.

10. When a pregnant woman is brought into a proclaimed village, the chowkeedar will be bound to inform the Police of her arrival, and of the place from which she came.

11. The chowkeedar shall also report at the Police Station all pregnancies in proclaimed villages or families where the percentage of girls to the non-adult population is under twenty-five.

12. The following events shall be reported by the chowkeedar immediately :—

(a.)—Births of female children.

(b.)—Deaths of female children under six months of age.

(c.)—Removals and arrivals of pregnant females. Other deaths, arrivals, and removals, and all pregnancies* and marriages, shall be reported at the ordinary visit of the chowkeedar to the Police Station.

*When required by Rule 11 to be reported.

13. In proclaimed villages the chowkeedar must not be either a relation, connection, or of the same caste as any of the proclaimed families.

14. When the crime is so prevalent, and the number of the proclaimed villages so great, that the ordinary establishment of the District cannot cope successfully with it, an Officer, with the powers of an Inspector of Police, for carrying out measures for prevention and detection, may, with the sanction of the Local Government, be appointed for a District, or a certain portion of a District, as circumstances may direct.

15. Extra Police, under Act V of 1861, shall not be imposed except on proof of determined persistence in the crime, or systematic disregard of the rules, and only then on the special report of the District Officers, submitted through the usual authorities, and sanctioned by the Local Government.

16. The Officer in charge of a Police Station shall be required to go to the spot, and make inquiries in case of death or other suspicious occurrence; to supervise the Mohurir and see that his registers are accurately kept, and the necessary returns submitted; and to take every opportunity of checking the information given at the Police Station by local inquiry in person. He should also periodically visit the proclaimed villages and inspect the children. He shall report at once any event of importance which may occur in his circle.

17. The duties of the special Inspector will be those ordinarily performed by the Police.

18. A register of midwives in proclaimed villages shall be kept at the Police Station.

19. Registered midwives shall not be retained in Government employ, but Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police will report cases in which they consider rewards should be given to them.

20. The midwife shall report immediately to the chowkeedar the fact of a female child's birth in a proclaimed family, and, in case of its death prior to the completion of her services, the fact of death.

21. All expenses incurred in working the system sanctioned by Act VIII of 1870 shall be borne by the proclaimed clans and families, and shall be recoverable as arrears of land revenue, provided that, when the percentage of girls in any proclaimed village or clan exceeds forty, it shall at once be exempted from any share in such expenses.

22. Each District shall bear its own expenses. The Magistrate shall first submit an estimate of expenditure likely to be incurred in his District, with a list of villages (with the number of heads of families in each) which he considers should be called upon to contribute. On receiving the Government sanction, he shall then proceed to distribute the total expenditure amongst the different villages in proportion to the number of heads of families in each, and these heads of families shall re-distribute according to village custom. If no custom exists, or if the heads of families refuse to apportion the expenses amongst themselves, the Magistrate shall do so by number of heads of families. The cost of extra Police shall be borne by the villages on which they have been quartered.

23. In all proclaimed villages, where the proportion of girls to the non-adult population is under 25 per cent., the midwife shall report, through the chowkeedar, every pregnancy among the proclaimed families at some period prior to the birth. When the fact of pregnancy is marked by any ceremony, the report shall be concomitant with that ceremony. If after proclamation the proportion of girls does not rise to more than 25 per cent., the Lieutenant Governor may direct that every head of a proclaimed family shall be personally bound to report every pregnancy at some period before the seventh month.

24. Pregnancies need not be reported in those proclaimed tracts or villages where the proportion of girls to the child population is above 25 per cent.

25. A register of pregnancies, in the Form (B) hereto annexed, shall be kept up for all villages in which they are directed to be reported. No abstracts from these registers will be submitted.

26. A register of births, deaths, marriages, arrivals, and removals occurring in the proclaimed families or clans shall be kept up for each proclaimed village, at the Police Station to which it belongs, in the Form (C) attached.

27. Abstracts from these registers shall be prepared quarterly by the Police Officer in charge of them, and shall be submitted by the Officer in charge of the Police Station to the District Superintendent of Police in the Form (D) annexed.

28. The District Superintendent of Police shall have the abstracts required under Rule 27 collated in his Office, and shall submit the annual results through the Magistrate, Commissioner of Division, and Inspector General of Police, for the information of Government.

29. If, on the occasion of a fresh census, it should appear to the Magistrate that any village or clan had reformed, he should report the circumstance to the Local Government, recommending its removal from the proclaimed list, and await orders.

30. Any percentage of girls to the child population exceeding forty should ordinarily, but not necessarily, be the ground for recommending removal from the proclaimed list.

FORM B.

Village.	Name of husband, guardian, or protector of pregnant woman.	Date of report of pregnancy.	Date of expected birth of child.	Date of actual birth.	Abortive birth.	BIRTH OF		REMARKS.
						Boy.	Girl.	

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 161.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to promote the Reverend J. H. Hocking, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 12th February last.

No. 163.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to promote the Reverend W. Bell, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 1st ultimo.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SURVEYS.

Port William, the 6th May 1872.

No. 285.—Mr. James Willson, Assistant on the Geological Survey of India, is allowed six months' leave of absence on medical certificate, with effect from the 7th instant.

The 7th May 1872.

No. 291.—Captain Henry Charles Baskerville Tanner, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue, 3rd Grade, is granted three months' privilege leave of absence, from the 7th instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 297.—The following temporary promotions are made with effect from the 23rd April 1872, the date following that of the death of Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Deputy Superintendent of Survey, 1st Grade, Revenue Branch :—

Major Adrien Dennys Vaurenen, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

Captain Fitzherbert Coddington, Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade.

Mr. James Campbell, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of the 3rd Grade.

Captain Henry Stephen Hutchinson, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade.

PORT BLAIR.

The 6th May 1872.

No. 122.—Captain B. Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair, having obtained furlough to Europe for two years, is allowed subsidiary leave for eight days, commencing from the 1st instant.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL.

Fort William, the 7th May 1872.

No. 83J.—Lieutenant Frederick Henry Maitland, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate within the limits of the Cantonment of Nowgong, under Section 23 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Under the provisions of Section 3 of Act II of 1869, and Section 6 of Act XI of 1872, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Cantonment Magistrate at Nowgong to be a Justice of the Peace for British India.

No. 85J.—Under Section 2 of Act XXI of 1869 (*The European Vagrancy Act*), His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that so much of the Act as has not already come into operation in Rajpootana and the District of Ajmere, shall come into operation in Rajpootana and the District of Ajmere on 1st June 1872.

Under Section 33 of the Act, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is further pleased to notify that the powers and duties conferred and imposed by the Act on Magistrates, Justices of the Peace exercising the full powers of a Magistrate, and Police Officers, respectively, may be exercised and performed in Rajpootana by the under-mentioned officers:—

Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Nixon, Political Agent, Meywar.
Major W. H. Beynon, Political Agent, Jeypoor.
Major E. C. Impey, Political Agent, Marwar.
Captain C. K. M. Walter, Political Agent, Eastern States.
Captain W. J. W. Muir, Political Agent, Haraotee and Tonk.
Captain T. Cadell, V. C., Political Agent, Ulwur.
Major W. Carnell, Political Superintendent, Serohi.
Captain J. W. Ridgeway, Assistant Agent, Governor General, Rajpootana, and Magistrate of Mount Aboo.

POLITICAL.

The 7th May 1872.

No. 1103P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Arms Acts (XXXI of 1860 and VI of 1866) to the Cantonment of Mhow.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 1136 P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta.

No. 1140 P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Edward Charles VanCutsem as Acting Consul for Sweden and Norway at Calcutta.

No. 1143 P.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. Walter Rudeston Brown as Acting Consul for Denmark at Calcutta.

GENERAL.

The 4th May 1872.

No. 886G.—ERRATUM.—In Foreign Department Notification No. 701G., dated the 5th of April 1872, for Sowar Mahomed *Atram* Khan to be Jemadar, &c., READ Sowar Mahomed *Akrum* Khan to be Jemadar, &c.

No. 888G.—LEAVE.—The privilege leave granted to Captain R. G. Loch, 2nd in Command, Erinpoora Irregular Force, by G. O. No. 33M. of 9th March 1872, is extended for a further period of six weeks, *i. e.*, to the 17th June 1872.

The 6th May 1872.

No. 903G.—Captain James Miller, 3rd Squadron Officer, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, having reported his arrival from England, took over charge of his Squadron from Lieutenant J. DeB. Lynch on the 4th April 1872.

Lieutenant J. DeB. Lynch will officiate as 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 4th of April 1872.

No. 905G.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Elliot, c. B., Madras Staff Corps, Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division, Mysore, having obtained two years' furlough on medical certificate to proceed to Europe under the Regulations of 1868, the following officiating appointments are made in the Mysore Commission:—

Major J. A. Campbell, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Ashtagram Division.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Puckle, Deputy Superintendent of the 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

The 7th May 1872.

No. 918 G.—Captain H. M. B. Burlton, Assistant Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, availed himself, on the 15th April 1872, of the preparatory leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 774 G., dated 16th idem.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 938 G.—APPOINTMENT.—Lieutenant J. H. Newill, of the Madras Staff Corps, will officiate as Assistant General Superintendent for the suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity at Julnah (Hyderabad), during the absence on furlough to Europe of Major W. G. Ward.

No. 940 G.—LEAVE.—Lieutenant E. B. Nixon, Officiating Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, has been granted three months' privilege leave of absence, with effect from the 12th of May 1872, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself thereof.

No. 949 G.—APPOINTMENTS.—Lieutenant N. C. Martelli, Bengal Staff Corps, to officiate as Assistant Cantonment Magistrate at Morar (Gwalior), during the absence, on furlough to Europe, of Captain H. M. B. Burlton, or until further orders.

Lieutenant Martelli received charge from Captain Burlton on the afternoon of the 11th April 1872.

No. 951 G.—Captain V. E. Law, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, *vice* Captain Lassalle, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS.

Fort William, the 9th May 1872.

No. 3283.—Mr. W. Donald assumed charge of the Office of Deputy Accountant General, Madras, on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 9th May 1872.

No. 3316.—The following Financial Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 82, dated the 29th February 1872, is published in supersession of the Notification of this Department, No. 561, dated the 18th May 1871:

FINANCIAL,
No. 82.

INDIA OFFICE,
London, 29th February 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I have considered in Council your Financial Letter dated 12th January 1872, No. 13, stating that you have seen reason to withdraw the request, contained in your Financial Letter dated 22nd February 1871, No. 28, that Uncovenanted Officers on leave in this country might not be granted extensions of leave which would have the effect of prolonging their absence beyond two years, without the consent of the Government in India to which those Officers were subordinate.

2. I shall consequently decide finally on all applications for such extensions when there may not be time to refer to the Governments in India, but shall require them to be supported by a certificate from the Medical Board at this Office, as is the practice in the case of applications for gratuities or pensions on retirement.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 3320.—ERRATUM.—In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the Notification of this Department, No. 2008, dated the 14th March 1872, for "January 1872" substitute "January 1871."

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 9th May 1872.

No. 3361.—Statement of the amount of Government Currency Notes in circulation, of the amount of Coin and Bullion Reserve, and Government Securities held by the Department of Issue of Paper Currency :—

DATE.	Circles of Issue.	Balance of Issue Account.	Retired by other Offices of Issue.	Currency Notes in circulation.	Silver Coin Reserve.	Silver Bullion Reserve.	Gold Bullion Reserve.	Reserve in Government Securities.	TOTAL RESERVE.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
30th Apl. 1872	Calcutta	5,28,46,540	7,76,020	5,20,70,520	1,43,61,496	85,76,468	72,495	2,74,78,631	5,04,89,110
Ditto	Madras	89,22,280	5,07,010	84,15,270	27,51,336	...	...	17,28,404	44,79,740
Ditto	Bombay	6,32,90,160	63,96,870	5,68,93,290	1,52,97,160	2,30,03,771	...	2,25,35,209	6,08,96,140
Ditto	Allahabad	37,46,520	4,16,640	33,29,880	15,68,219	...	...	11,03,291	26,01,510
Ditto	Lahore	65,32,000	9,09,520	55,62,480	33,47,333	...	...	27,00,037	60,47,370
Ditto	Calcutt	19,63,450	2,83,430	16,80,020	16,18,991	...	...	1,00,059	17,19,050
Ditto	Trichinopoly	5,34,190	1,05,810	4,28,380	2,14,651	...	...	1,00,059	3,14,719
Ditto	Vizagapatam	3,89,620	53,830	3,35,790	2,63,121	...	...	1,00,059	3,63,180
Ditto	Nagpore	23,00,080	6,37,110	16,62,950	6,75,818	...	...	5,47,902	12,23,720
Ditto	Kurrachee	39,94,680	22,95,890	16,98,670	11,08,944	...	...	27,00,106	38,69,050
Ditto	Akola	18,31,860	5,56,160	12,75,700	12,89,370	...	...	...	12,89,370
	TOTAL	14,63,51,240	1,29,98,290	13,33,52,950	4,25,46,439	3,16,40,259	72,495	5,90,93,757	13,33,52,950

CALCUTTA;
 COMM. OF ISSUE OF PAPER CURRENCY,
The 2nd May 1872.

HUGH SANDEMAN,
Head Commissioner.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 9th May 1872.

No. 3314.—Mr. W. H. McGowan, Post Master of Calcutta, is allowed leave, on medical certificate, for fifteen months.

Mr. E. R. Douglas is appointed to officiate as Post Master of Calcutta.

Mr. H. A. Brown received charge of the Office of Personal Assistant to the Director General of the Post Office of India and Compiler of Post Office Accounts from Mr. E. R. Douglas on the after-noon of the 10th ultimo.

STAMPS.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 3356.—Under the provisions of Section 5 (b) of the General Stamp Act XVIII of 1869, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that all Stamps denoted by the Collector of Kurrachee may be denoted by means of embossed Stamps impressed by a cold steel die.

This Notification shall be in force for two months from this date.

R. B. CHAPMAN,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd May 1872.

No. 497 of 1872.—The services of Captain V. E. Law, of the Madras General List, Cavalry, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 4th May 1872.

No. 498 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Captain Brudenell Rogers, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Port Blair,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon George Grant, M. B., of the Medical Department, Superintendent, New Central Prison, Futtehgurh,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Thomas Beard Farncombe, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 499 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Conductor R. Tear, of the Army Commissariat Department, G. G. O. No. 358 of 1872,—per *Crocodile*, 11th March 1872.

Captain R. E. Wilmot, of the General List, Infantry, G. G. O. No. 245 of 1872,—per *Cella*, 26th April 1872, from Bombay.

Captain W. J. Forlong, of the Bengal Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 435 of 1872,—per *Viceroy*, 29th April 1872.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) F. J. Nelson, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—per *Viceroy*, 29th April 1872.

No. 500 of 1872.—The following orders issued by the Government of Bombay are confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe (on private affairs) to the under-mentioned Officers :—

No. 287, dated 11th April 1872.—Captain William Jackson Parker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 288, dated 11th April 1872.—Surgeon Edward Taylor, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, Pioneers,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

And furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

No. 291, dated 15th April 1872.—Lieutenant Robert Tomkyns Hawkes, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Wing Subaltern, 35th (The Mynpoorie) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 501 of 1872.—Conductor George Frederick Hardy, 1st Grade Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of his rank, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 69 of the 22nd January 1868.

No. 502 of 1872.—Subadar Major Habib Khan, "Sirdar Bahadoor," of the 1st Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted to resign the service with effect from the 15th March 1872.

No. 503 of 1872.—The following paragraphs of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India are published for general information :—

PARA. 1.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.—

Per Steamer "Singapore."

Major General R. G. Taylor, C. B., C. S. I.

Lieutenant Colonel E. St. George.

Major E. P. W. Ripley.

Captain A. Stewart.

" A. T. Davis.

" Wigram Battye.

" L. Macdonald.

" G. C. Jackson.

" S. H. Cowan.

" G. Waterhouse.

" J. Upperton.

Lieutenant W. J. Williamson.

Surgeon Major J. T. C. Ross.

Surgeon N. B. Baillie.

" C. E. Raddock.

Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt.

Conductor W. F. Harding.

2. The under-mentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, *viz.* :—

Colonel J. P. Clarkson	...	...	...	6 months.
Brevet Colonel B. P. Lloyd	...	...	...	6 "
Lieutenant Colonel A. B. Beatson	...	...	...	3 "
Lieutenant Colonel W. Paske	...	...	...	6 "
Major S. S. Boulderson	...	...	...	6 "
Captain A. F. Jones	...	...	...	6 "
Surgeon Major A. L. Bogle	...	...	...	6 "

3. The under-mentioned Officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, *viz.* :—

Captain D. R. Clarke.	...	...	21st March 1872.
Colonel R. L. Thompson	...	...	1st May 1872.

The 6th May 1872.

No. 504 of 1872.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff with effect from the 4th May 1872 :—

To be Military Secretary.

Colonel W. Earle, of the 1st (or Grenadier) Regiment of Foot Guards.

To be Aides-de-Camp.

Captain J. Biddulph, of the 19th Hussars.

Captain G. C. Jackson, of the late 2nd Regiment European Light Cavalry, 2nd Squadron Officer, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant C. L. C. deRoebeck, of the 3rd Battalion, 60th Rifles.

Subadar Major Sewbuceus Awusty, Sirdar Bahadoor, of the 2nd Regiment of Native (Light) Infantry.

No. 505 of 1872.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 615 of the 14th July 1871, Captain J. G. Pollock, Officiating Commandant, No. 4 Horse Light Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to join his permanent appointment of Commandant, No. 2 Horse Light Field Battery of the Contingent.

No. 506 of 1872.—Lieutenant George Woodward, of No. 12 or the "Buxar" Company, having left the service of the East Indian Railway Company, his name will cease to be borne on the rolls of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The 7th May 1872.

No. 507 of 1872.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce, No. 79, dated 8th April 1872, the services of Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon J. H. B. Hallen are replaced at the disposal of that Department, with effect from the 20th April 1872.

No. 508 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgeon Stephen Chapman Townsend, of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination and Sanitary Commissioner for the Central Provinces,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain George Robertson Hennessy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—for six months, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Captain Montagu Clementi, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 1st Squadron Subaltern, 1st Bengal Cavalry,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

Surgeon Frank Powell, M. B., of the Medical Department, Superintendent of Vaccination, Metropolitan Circles,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

Surgeon Rajendra Chandra Chandra, M. D., of the Medical Department,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The 8th May 1872.

No. 509 of 1872.—Lieutenant F. J. Day, of the Royal Engineers, placed under orders for duty in the Bombay Presidency, is transferred at his own request to the Bengal* Presidency, subject to the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

* Date of arrival in India, 17th February 1872.

The services of Lieutenant Day are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department.

No. 510 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Students of the Lahore Medical School having passed the prescribed examination, are admitted into the service as Hospital Assistants of the 3rd Class, with effect from the 1st May 1872, and placed at the disposal of the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Medical Service :—

Mirza Alli; Jhoonna Lall; Nanuk Chund; Kashi Ram; Hashim Alli; Sawun Mul; Bishun Lall; Amanut Alli; Ameer Shah; Attar Sing; Elahi Buksh, and Teja Sing.

No. 511 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Henry Craigie Halkett, of the 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—11th April 1871.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Lewis Dening, of the 39th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—20th April 1871.

No. 512 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 511 of this date, will rank as Lieutenants in that Corps, under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Ensign (now Lieutenant) H. C. Halkett, of the 104th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 15th (The Loodianah) Regiment of Native Infantry,—11th April 1871.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) L. Dening, of the 39th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—20th April 1871.

No. 513 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 315, dated 18th April 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Septimus Harding Becher, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—for twenty months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 514 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Hyderabad Contingent, 1st Infantry.

Captain E. R. Ives, of the General List, Infantry, to officiate as Wing Subaltern during the period Lieutenant A. C. LeQuesne may officiate as Adjutant, or until further orders.

No. 515 of 1872.—The name of Native Medical Pupil Ameer Ally, No. 253, whose admission into the service was notified in G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th October 1871, having become an insane, is removed from the roll of Native Medical Pupils.

No. 516 of 1872.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to appoint Major C. C. Taylor, of the Bengal Staff Corps, to be an Aide-de-Camp on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 4th instant.

The 9th May 1872.

No. 517 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers and Warrant Officer have reported their return from England :—

Captain E. Beddy, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March 1872 (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 10th April 1870).

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. J. H. Gordon, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 1st March 1872 (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 3rd April 1870).

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) G. W. Willock, of the General List, Cavalry, Adjutant, 3rd Bengal Cavalry,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1872 (date of departure on furlough from Bombay, 8th May 1870).

2nd Captain G. Swetenham, of the Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department, Hyderabad,—date of arrival at Bombay, 10th April 1872 (date of departure on furlough, 15th April 1870).

Lieutenant Colonel E. St. George, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, and Captain A. Stewart, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate, Umballah,—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th April 1872.

Conductor W. J. Hardinge, of the Army Commissariat Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 24th April 1872.

No. 518 of 1872.—The under-mentioned short service Sowar, declared unfit for further service on account of a wound received in action, is granted the pension noted opposite to his name :—

RANK.	Name.	Nature and degree of pension.	Amount monthly.	Circle of payment.
	3rd Punjab Cavalry.		Rs. A. P.	
Sowar ...	Chait Sing ...	Wound, 4th degree	3 4 0	Punjab Circle.

No. 519 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Officer :—

No. 317, dated 22nd April 1872.—Ensign B. D. Hayes, of the Unattached List,—for eighteen months, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 520 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Warrant Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

2nd Class Apothecary John Casey, of the Subordinate Medical Department,—for twenty months, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 531 of 1854, embarking at Bombay.

No. 521 of 1872.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Lordship's Personal Staff, with effect from the 4th May 1872 :—

To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.

Captain (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) A. J. Hadfield, Madras Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) Sir W. H. R. Green, K. C. S. I., C. B., Bombay Staff Corps.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) J. W. W. Osborne, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, Political Agent, Bhopal.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) J. C. Graves, C. B., Bombay Cavalry, Commandant, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant Colonel) R. Baigrie, Bombay Staff Corps.

No. 522 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant, dated 16th January 1861, Clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Colonel James Orr, Madras Staff Corps,—2nd May 1872.

No. 523 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 26 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, from the dates specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Majors William Thomas McGrigor and Richard Barter,—28th April 1872.

Major Andrew Aldcorn Munro,—5th May 1872.

No. 524 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps having completed 12 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Lieutenant Alliston Champion Toker,—4th May 1872.

No. 525 of 1872.—Native Medical Pupil Samuel Wylie, No. 313, who was admitted into the service by G. G. O. No. 49, dated 18th January 1872, is dismissed the service.

No. 526 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—C. Company.

Sergeant Rivers Theodore Lewis Howe, to be Ensign.

The above appointment is subject to the Officer passing an examination in drill.

No. 527 of 1872.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Captain F. S. Carr, of the General List, Infantry, Adjutant, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, in G. G. O. No. 320, dated 22nd March 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 528 of 1872.—The following paragraph of a Military Letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 70, dated 4th April 1872, is published for general information:—

PARA. 5. I have therefore to request that you will republish Clause XV of the Furlough Rules of 1868, in the following terms:—

“If the aggregate of two years' furlough be exceeded, whether on medical certificate or private affairs, the Officer will vacate his appointment, such extension being, in the case of private affairs, without pay, and in that of medical certificate with English furlough pay, for a third year only.”

This is in supersession of the ruling in G. G. O. No. 1 of 2nd January 1872, and Order Books will be corrected accordingly.

No. 529 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England:—

Captain W. Battye, of the Bengal Staff Corps; Major E. P. W. Ripley, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, 1st Punjab Cavalry; and Captain J. Upperton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, 2nd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers),—date of arrival at Bombay, 26th April 1872.

Lieutenant (Brevet Captain) S. H. Cowan, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Revenue Survey Department; Captain A. T. Davis, of the General List, Infantry; and 2nd Class Veterinary Surgeon E. J. Batt, of the Veterinary Department, attached to the Stud Department,—date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

No. 530 of 1872.—The services of Major B. M. Deane, of the 19th Foot, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for appointment on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Governor of that Presidency.

No. 531 of 1872.—Under instructions from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that G. G. O. No. 1192, dated 21st December 1870, is cancelled, and that all allowances granted by that General Order will cease from the 31st instant, the rates of pay, &c., laid down in 1864 being intended by Her Majesty's Government as remuneration in full for all duties which may devolve on Medical Officers of the British Army serving in India.

2. The extra allowances admissible under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 370, dated 4th April 1867, to Medical Officers of the Indian Service already holding permanent charges or Staff appointments on account of the extra medical charges therein specified, will however be passed also to those Officers of that service who, having no substantive appointment or permanent medical charge, may temporarily hold those extra charges, and the allowances laid down in the G. G. O. of the 21st December 1870, for the medical charge of Native Batteries, will also be specially continued to Officers of the Indian Medical Service, *viz.*:—

For the additional charge of a Field Battery of Native Artillery or a Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, Rs. 25 per mensem; and

For the additional charge of any other Battery of Native Artillery, Rs. 10 per mensem.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1872.

Notice is hereby given that the amounts on account of the Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers, and an Hospital Apprentice, as specified in the Statements published below, have been received by the undersigned, to whom all claims by creditors against the respective properties of the deceased are to be submitted within two calendar months from the date of this notice.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers of Her Majesty's British Military Service, during the Month of April 1872.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decase.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Moneys accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	How disposed of.			Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.				
13th April 1872	<i>Commissioned Officers.</i> Dudley Maryon Wilson (a)	Captain	Royal Artillery	...	Novr. 24, 1871	Intestate	1,871 6 10	...	1,871 6 10				
23rd "	John Wright (b)	Captain	106th Foot	...	July 31, 1871	Intestate	148 3 0	...	148 3 0				
30th "	George Wilkinson Ramsay Gordon (c)	Ensign	1-11th Foot	...	Feby. 28, 1872	Intestate	742 1 5	...	742 1 5				
							2,761 11 3		2,761 11 3				

(a) Father, Sir John Maryon Wilson, Baronet, Charlton House, Kent, England, Administrator General administering.
 (b) Widow, Mrs. Annie Wright, 11 Eson Terrace, Edinburgh, Scotland. One child by a former marriage, Christian name not known.
 (c) Mother, Madame Gordon, 2 Rue Wissocq, Boulogne, Sumner. Brother, Captain H. W. Gordon, Staff Corps, Delhie.

STATEMENT of Deposits made at the Presidency Pay Office on account of Estates of deceased European Commissioned Officers and an Hospital Apprentice of Her Majesty's Indian Military Service, during the Month of April 1872.

Date of Deposit.	On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	General Number.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Amount of Moneys accruing from the adjustment of Estates.	Amount of Donation Batta due to Estates.	Total unclaimed Amount deposited.	HOW DISPOSED OF.			Rate of Exchange.
										Amount paid in India.	Amount retained in India.	Amount remitted for payment in England.	
							Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P. Rs. A. P.				
17th April 1872	Commissioned Officers. Melville Francis Evatt (a)	Lieut.-Col.	Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	Oct. 22, 1871	Intestate	532 6 0	..	532 6 0				
20th "	Francis Whitworth Russell (b) ...	Major	Late 3rd Bengal European Light Cavalry	...	Jan. 16, 1872	Intestate	455 10 2	...	455 10 2				
26th "	Francis Dempster Hawkins (c) ...	Captain	Bengal Staff Corps ...	...	July 25, 1871	Will in England	9,048 13 1	..	9,048 13 1	26 10 0			
9th "	Hospital Apprentice. John Claney	Hospl. App.	Subordinate Medical Department ...	...	Jan. 14, 1872	Intestate	50 9 2	...	50 9 2				
						TOTAL..	10,087 6 5		10,087 6 5	26 10 0			

(a) Widow, Agnes Elizabeth Evatt; Children, Henry Magney Evatt; Frances Mary Eleanor Evatt; Emma Louisa Evatt; Acheson Melville Evatt; Charles Harrison Evatt; Hamilton Macdonald Evatt; Administrator General administering.

(b) Widow, Mrs. Alice Russell; Children, Francis or Frank Russell; Stuart Russell; and Kate or Catharine Russell; Administrator General administering.

(c) Next-of-kin—Father, F. Hawkins, Esq., No. 6, Paragon, Bath, England.
* Paid to the Secretary, Military Department, on the 30th April 1872.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

NOTIFICATION.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1872.

Under Clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the under-mentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department during the month of April 1872:—

CORPS.		RANK AND NAMES.	DATE OF DECEASE.	PLACE OF DECEASE.	TESTATE OR INTESTATE.
Royal Artillery	...	Lieut. J. F. Cookesley ...	April 4, 1872	Cherra Poonjee	-
Bengal Staff Corps	...	Lieut. H. A. Boyce (a) ...	" 8, "	Barrackpore ...	Intestate.
Ditto ditto	...	Lieut. Col. S. B. Cookson.	" 9, "	Shillong.	
Subordinate Medical Department	...	Apothy. G. B. Blaker (b) ...	" 21, "	Barrackpore ...	Intestate.
Ditto ditto	...	Asst. Apoth. C. Finnerty.	" 21, "	Rawulpindee.	

(a) Next-of-kin, Mr. F. R. Boyce, Controller of Public Works Accounts, 17, Writers' Buildings, Calcutta.

(b) Widow, Mrs. E. Blaker, Barrackpore, administering.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort William, the 6th May 1872.

No. 239.—Lieutenant W. H. Browne, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Cawnpore Division of Military Works, is allowed two months' privilege leave of absence with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 240.—Deputy Assistant Commissary W. H. Manners, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Bengal to the charge of the Dinapore Division of Military Works.

Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is attached to the first Presidency Division, for employment in the receipt and despatch of stores for State Railways.

The 7th May 1872.

No. 241.—Mr. J. Robinson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Bareilly Military Division, is allowed six months' leave to Europe on urgent private affairs, under Supplement F, Section 5 of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it; also one month's subsidiary leave under Section 10.

No. 242.—Statement of the Monthly Accounts received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 30th April 1872 :—

ORDER OF MERIT.	ACCOUNTING OFFICES.	LAST MONTH FOR WHICH RECEIVED.	DATE OF RECEIPTS.
1	Controller, Port Blair ...	February 1872 ...	1st April 1872.
2	Ditto Hyderabad ...	Ditto ...	2nd " "
3	Ditto Central Provinces ...	Ditto ...	10th " "
4	Ditto Mysore, for Coorg ...	Ditto ...	16th " "
5	Ditto Hyderabad, for the Berars ...	Ditto ...	19th " "
6	Ditto British Burmah ...	Ditto ...	20th " "
7	Ditto Mysore ...	Ditto ...	22nd " "
8	Ditto Madras ...	Ditto ...	25th " "
9	Ditto Central India ...	Ditto ...	27th " "
10	Ditto Bengal ...	Ditto ...	29th " "
11	Ditto N. W. Provinces ...	Ditto ...	29th " "
12	Ditto Oudh ...	Ditto ...	29th " "
13	Ditto Rajpootana ...	January 1872 ...	14th March "
14	Ditto Bombay ...	Ditto ...	3rd April "
15	Ditto Punjab ...	Ditto ...	15th " "

No. 243.—Mr. J. H. Dennison, Superintendent, Godavery Transport and Supply Agency, is transferred to Hyderabad as 2nd Grade Storekeeper on His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

No. 244.—Major W. S. Trevor, R. E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the 1st Circle of Military Works on the forenoon of 1st May 1872.

The 8th May 1872.

No. 247.—Mr. P. A. Buckland, Assistant Controller, 3rd Grade, attached to the Accountant General's Office, Public Works Department, is transferred to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 248.—B. Ramanjiah Naidoo, Accountant, 4th Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to Hyderabad.

Gujadhur Sookul is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 249.—Mr. W. B. Farr, Controller, 2nd Class, 3rd Grade, assumed charge of the office of Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts to the Government of India at Lahore, on the forenoon of the 26th April 1872.

No. 250.—Baboo Krishna Indra Sandyal, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Oude, is reduced to the 4th Grade with effect from this date.

No. 251.—Mr. H. Lambert, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Chenab Bridge Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Jach District, Punjab Northern (State) Railway, during the absence of Mr. Rayne on privilege leave.

No. 252.—Mr. P. Bruff, Executive Engineer, Jumna Bridge Division, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is granted three months' special leave of absence under Chapter IV, Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with seven days' subsidiary leave.

Mr. H. Vacher, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer, Jumna Bridge Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. P. Bruff, or until further orders.

No. 253.—Sergeant R. Dempsey, Overseer, 1st Grade, attached to the Delhi District, Rajpootana (State) Railway, is remanded to Military duty.

The 9th May 1872.

No. 254.—Lieutenant H. C. Fox, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and posted to Hyderabad.

No. 255.—The following gentlemen are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers of the 2nd Grade and posted as specified opposite their names:—

Lieutenant R. M. Hyslop, R. E., North-Western Provinces Buildings and Roads Branch.

Lieutenant J. W. Thurburn, R. E., 8th Circle of Military Works.

Lieutenant C. Hoskyns, R. E., Punjab Buildings and Roads Branch.

No. 256.—Mr. F. Blake is appointed to the Public Works Department as a Sub-Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

No. 257.—Mr. T. Wood, Deputy Controller of Public Works Accounts, relieved Mr. D. C. Gordon of the charge of the Accounts of the Indus Valley (State) Railway on the 2nd May 1872.

No. 258.—The following are appointed to the Public Works Department as Engineer Apprentices and posted as specified:—

Mr. T. H. Jewett to the 2nd Circle of Military Works.

Mr. J. M. Harman to the 3rd Circle of Military Works.

Mr. F. Murray to the 4th Circle of Military Works.

No. 259.—Mr. T. Martin, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the Lower Baree Doab Circle, during the absence of Mr. Palmer on furlough, or till further orders.

No. 260.—Mr. S. Mackertich, Probationary Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Bengal, is removed from the Public Works Department.

No. 261.—Mr. G. J. Joseph, passed Student of the Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Engineer Apprentice, and is posted to the North-Western Provinces, Buildings and Roads Branch.

No. 262.—Lieutenant Colonel L. Russell, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade, assumed charge of the 3rd Circle of Military Works on the forenoon of the 29th April 1872.

No. 263.—Lieutenant J. S. Biscoe, R.A., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Controller, 1st Grade, and is posted to the Office of the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 264.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Public Works Department, with effect from the 1st March 1872:—

ENGINEER ESTABLISHMENT.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. T. E. Owen, Central India.

„ J. W. Henry, Central India.

„ J. Steell, on furlough.

Lieutenant W. A. J. Wallace, R. E., Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta.

Mr. W. Henderson, Neemuch (State) Railway.

„ B. Reynolds, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

From 4th to 3rd Grade Executive Engineer.

Captain H. J. Nuthall, Rajpootana.

Mr. E. L. Gilbert, Central India.

„ G. C. Cooke, Central Provinces.

Lieutenant C. E. Shepherd, Central Provinces.

Mr. J. M. Algie, British Burmah.

Lieutenant T. Gracey, R. E., Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

„ G. F. O. Boughey, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.

From 1st Grade Assistant Engineer to 4th Grade Executive Engineer.

Mr. A. D. Fox, Mysore.

„ J. R. Bell, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

„ C. E. Gael, Rajpootana.

„ W. C. Rennie, His Highness the Nizam's (State) Railway.

From 2nd to 1st Grade Assistant Engineer.

Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Central India.
 Mr. A. B. Byrne, Hyderabad.
 „ E. Gramatzki, Mysore.
 „ G. E. Thomas, Punjab Northern (State) Railway.
 „ J. Y. Davidson, Central Provinces.
 „ H. B. Addis, Neemuch (State) Railway.
 Lieutenant A. S. W. Connor, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From 3rd to 2nd Grade Assistant Engineer.

Mutty Lall Dey, Agra District, Rajpootana (State) Railway.
 Mr. L. F. Maclean, Indus Valley (State) Railway.

From Engineer Apprentice to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Mr. A. R. Lilley, Central Provinces.
 „ A. Colquhoun, British Burmah.
 „ M. J. Norman, Neemuch (State) Railway.
 „ W. A. Lesmond, Neemuch (State) Railway.

No. 265.—Mr. J. W. Wilkinson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 1st Grade, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Government Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Calcutta.

No. 266.—Baboo Assootosh Mukerjee is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 4th Grade, on probation, with effect from the 1st April 1872, and is posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department.

The 10th May 1872.

No. 267.—Sergeant W. M. Cargill, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Overseer, 1st Grade, and posted to the Indus Valley (State) Railway.

TELEGRAPH.

The 4th May 1872.

No. 238.—Mr. W. E. Ayrton, an Assistant Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for eighteen months under Section 7, and preparatory leave for seven days under Section 15 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 8th May 1872.

No. 245.—Mr. G. J. Moberly, a Superintendent of the 3rd Grade, is granted furlough to Europe for one year under Section 7 of Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

No. 246.—Mr. G. Wheatley, an Assistant Superintendent of the 4th Grade, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months under Section 8 (a), and subsidiary leave for 10 days under Section 15 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R.A.,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th May 1872.

On and after the 25th instant, the *Gazette of India* will be published at Simla every Saturday, until further notice.

Complaints of non-receipt of any Number of the *Gazette* subsequent to 18th May, of incomplete copies, delays, &c., and *all communications* other than remittances intended for the *Gazette*, should be addressed to the Superintendent, *Gazette of India*, Simla.

Remittances should continue to be sent to the Calcutta Office, No. 8, Hastings Street.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.		PAGE.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	545—557	PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private Individuals and Corporations	129—140
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Supdt. of Government Printing, and other Government Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	129—132	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :— <i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 19 :— <i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		SUPPLEMENT, No. 20	705—708

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1872.

On Wednesday, the 29th May 1872, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Peterhoff, Simla, at 11 A. M.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each: one card will be delivered on entering Peterhoff, the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp at Peterhoff before 4 P. M. on the 25th May.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James' or at Government House, Calcutta, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the gentleman by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp with as little delay as possible. No cards will be received after the 25th May.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 10th May 1872.

No. 2269.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. St. George, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 6th instant.

No. 2270.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that that portion of the Shwegyeen District in the Province of British Burmah contained within the Kyouksarit and Doungdamee streams, and to the south of a line drawn from the village of Kyouksarit on the stream of that name, eastward to Paloi Doobo on the Doungdamee river, shall be transferred to the Amherst District in the same Province, and the same is hereby transferred accordingly.

The 13th May 1872.

No. 2317.—During the absence of the Governor General in Council from Calcutta, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department (Colonel B. E. Bacon) will have charge of that portion of the Home Department that is left at the Presidency.

No. 2324.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary promotions in the British Burmah Commission during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. F. J. Stevenson, Commissioner of the Arrakan Division :—

Lieut.-Colonel H. N. Davies, Deputy Commissioner of the Akyab District, to officiate as Commissioner of the Arrakan Division.

Captain C. H. A. Gower, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Grade, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner.

The 14th May 1872.

No. 2348.—The under-mentioned Specifications of Inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every Specification is open, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department to public inspection, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any Specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 581.—Mr. Richard Olpherts, of Ardee House, Ardee, in the County of Louth, Ireland, for improvements in the preparation of indigo and in apparatus for the purpose.

No. 597.—The Revd. Michel John Joseph Varnier Miritello, of Bunkipore, Patna, Clerk in Holy Orders, for the manufacture of wines, spirits, brandies and liqueurs from the fruit of Bel-tree, Aegle Cralaeva Marmelos, and from the Rosselle or Red Sorrel, Hibiscus Sabdariffa.

No. 606.—Captain Frederick Edward Blacket Beaumont, of No. 2, Westminster Chambers, Victoria Street in the City of Westminster, R. E., and Mr. Charles James Appleby, of Emerson Street, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, Engineer, for improvements in rock or stone drilling, tunnelling, and boring apparatus.

No. 609.—Mr. John Grantham, of King's Arms Yard, in the City of London, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvement in steam carriages for tramways.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 2369.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. P. H. Egerton to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service from the 30th ultimo.

No. 2374.—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator General, has obtained two months' privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

This supersedes so much of the Notification of this Department, No. 2218, dated the 8th instant, as relates to Mr. Broughton.

POLICE.*The 17th May 1872.*

No. 313.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the British Burmah Police, with effect from the 17th ultimo :—

Major W. G. Grove, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd Grade.
 Captain R. F. Litchfield, Superintendent, 4th Grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade.
 Mr. W. H. Pattisson, Superintendent, 5th Grade, to be Superintendent, 4th Grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL.*The 16th May 1872.*

No. 170.—The Revd. James Lillie has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 172.—The Revd. J. M. Thomson, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, has obtained seven months' furlough from such date as he may avail himself of it, together with the usual subsidiary leave to proceed to Bombay.

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND
COMMERCE.**

NOTIFICATION.**GENERAL.***Fort William, the 16th May 1872.*

No. 1C.—During the absence from Calcutta of the Governor General in Council, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, will remain in charge of that part of the Office of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce which is left in Calcutta.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**POLITICAL.***Fort William, the 16th May 1872.*

No. 1181P.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to confer upon Baboo Kalikinkur Roy, late Subordinate Judge and Small Cause Court Judge of Furreedpoor, and Baboo Gour Chunder Roy, late Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, the title of "Rai Bahadoor," as a personal distinction, in recognition of their long and meritorious services to the State.

GENERAL.*The 16th May 1872.*

No. 983G.—APPOINTMENT.—Captain C. Ransford, attached to the 31st Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant in the Bhopal Battalion during the time that Captain G. R. Peart may officiate as 2nd in Command, or until further orders.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 997 G.—APPOINTMENTS.—Captain J. H. Lassallé, Assistant Commissioner, Beawur, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, during the absence on leave of Moonshee Ameenchund, from whom he received charge of that office on the afternoon of the 15th April 1872.

Mr. J. D. LaTouche, Settlement Officer, Ajmere and Mhairwarra, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Beawur, *vice* Captain Lassallé, from whom he received charge of that office on the afternoon of the 15th April 1872.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.**NOTIFICATIONS.****ACCOUNTS.**

Fort William, the 14th May 1872.

No. 3461.—Mr. H. A. Mangles is appointed a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank of Bengal during the absence from Calcutta of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, or until further orders.

The 15th May 1872.

No. 3495.—The following letter is published for general information :—

From—R. H. HOLLINGBERRY, Esq., Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

In reply to your letter dated 11th May 1872, I am directed to say that, in compliance with the application of the Chamber of Commerce, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that Saturday the 25th May 1872, instead of Friday the 24th instant, shall be observed as a holiday in celebration of Her Majesty's Birth-day.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 3578.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. W. Clarke, a 2nd Class Officer of the Financial Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following arrangements, with effect from the date of Mr. Clarke's retirement :—

Mr. G. FitzGerald is promoted substantively from the 3rd to the 2nd Class.

Mr. R. A. Sterndale is promoted substantively from the 4th to the 3rd Class.

Mr. W. Donald is promoted substantively from the 5th to the 4th Class, and is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class.

Mr. J. Mackey is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Class.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 15th May 1872.

No. 3418.—In continuation of the Notification of this Department, No. 3551, dated the 14th September 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a Commissioned Medical Officer of the Army holding a Civil Medical appointment is subject to the rules applicable to other Military Officers in Civil employ in respect to privilege as well as other leave.

The 16th May 1872.

No. 3474.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to cancel the proviso in Section 19(a) of the Civil Leave Code, and to sanction the following addition to the proviso which follows Section 19(c):—"and that no privilege leave or instalment of privilege leave is admissible to an officer who has not been actually on duty without interruption for at least six months."

No. 3478.—ERRATA.—In Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement E. to the Civil Leave Code, for "11" substitute "10". At the end of Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement F. to that Code, for "2" substitute "1".

The 17th May 1872.

No. 3491.—The following is substituted for the *erratum* No. 3320 of the 10th instant, published by this Department in the *Gazette of India* of the 11th idem :—

In the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the Notification of this Department, No. 2008, dated the 14th March 1872, for "January 1871" substitute "January 1872."

No. 3507.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe, in supersession of all former rules on the subject, the following rules specifying the class of accommodation to be granted to the several grades of Government servants when travelling free, on duty, by rail:—

1. All Officers drawing salaries of not less than Rs. 350 a month shall receive 1st class accommodation.
2. All Officers drawing salaries of less than Rs. 350 a month and not less than Rs. 25 a month shall receive 2nd class accommodation.
3. All Officers and servants drawing less than Rs. 25 a month and not less than Rs. 15 a month shall receive intermediate class accommodation when available; otherwise, 3rd class accommodation. All others shall receive 3rd class accommodation.

MINT AND CURRENCY.

The 16th May 1872.

No. 3537.—Mr. H. G. Cowie is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Class of the Financial Department for the period during which he may officiate as Assistant Commissioner of Paper Currency, Calcutta.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 3563A.—The following correspondence is published for general information, in supersession of Financial Notification No. 2118, dated 22nd March 1872:—

No. 77, dated 24th April 1872.

From—LIEUTENANT COLONEL H. HYDE, R. E., Mint Master, Calcutta.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2891 of the 22nd April 1872, and in reply to state that the ground of my proposal was Clause 13, last para., wherein it is set forth—"The $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Rupee shall be legal tender only for the fractions of a Rupee subject to the 2nd proviso contained in this section;" and that 2nd proviso reads, provided also that it has not been clipped or "filed or defaced, or diminished otherwise than by use." Hence the $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Rupee are legal tenders, no matter how much they have been reduced in weight by fair use.

2. I conclude then that so long as these coins are legal tenders, they must be received at their nominal value, and that Clause 17 cannot apply.

3. If Clause 17 is intended to apply, there is a manifest contradiction.

No. 3563, dated 17th May 1872.

From—R. B. CHAPMAN, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of India, FINANCIAL DEPT.

To—The Mint Master, Calcutta.

With reference to your letter No. 77, dated 24th April 1872, I am desired to say that you are right in concluding that $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{8}$ of a Rupee coin should be received as legal tender by fractions of a Rupee at their nominal value, irrespective of the diminution in their weight for reasonable wear and tear, provided that they have not been clipped or filed, or defaced or diminished otherwise than by use.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 3464.—The Governor General in Council directs that the following be substituted for Civil Pension Code, 39, 1, (f):—

Vaccinators who are employed permanently (see Section 17), including, in the Madras Presidency, those whose pay is Rs. 10.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

(STAMPS).

The 16th May 1872.

No. 3532.—In continuation of Financial Notification No. 170, dated 13th January 1871, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the under-mentioned Pergunnahs in Oudh shall, on the dates specified, be removed from Schedule II attached to Financial Notification No. 3155, dated 31st August 1870, under which the fees chargeable under Act VII of

1870 on all Plaints and Memoranda of Appeal filed in the Settlement Courts of certain Pergunnahs in Oudh, or in Courts empowered to decide appeals from Settlement Courts, were remitted :—

District.	Pergunnah.	Date.
Kheri ...	{ Srinagur ... Kakra Mylain ... Khyregarh ...	1st May 1872.
Baraich ...	Tulsipur ...	1st April 1872.

(POST OFFICE).

The 14th May 1872.

No. 3498.—Major the Hon'ble E. R. Bourke is appointed Post Master General of the 2nd Grade in Madras.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 3580.—Mr. C. A. Stuart, Post Master, Bombay, is allowed leave on furlough for one year from such date as he may avail himself of it under Section VII of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. M. Percy, Post Master, Madras, to officiate as Post Master, Bombay, during the absence of Mr. Stuart, or until further orders.

Mr. E. C. George, Chief Inspector of Frontier Travelling Post Office, to officiate as Post Master of Madras until further orders.

No. 3584.—Under the provisions of Section 21 of the Post Office Act of 1866, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the postage rates chargeable in India on letters addressed to foreign countries, the route to which lies through the United Kingdom (marked III in column 2 of the Foreign Postage Schedule of the Indian Postal Guide of May 1871) as well as to the Australian Colonies, Suez (by British Packet), Cairo (by British Packet), Alexandria (by British Packet), and Constantinople, shall be increased by 8 pie per half ounce.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 14th May 1872.

No. 532 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following extract from Act No. X of 1872, regulating the Procedure of the Courts of Criminal Judicature, which it is enacted shall come into force on the 1st day of September 1872 :—

PART XI.

PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION OF MAGISTRATES.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

OF THE DISPERSION OF UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES.

480. Any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may command any unlawful assembly or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace to disperse, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such unlawful assembly to disperse accordingly.

481. If upon being so commanded any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any Magistrate or officer in charge of a Police-station may proceed to disperse it by force, and may require the assistance of any person, other than any troops of Her Majesty acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing it, and apprehending the persons who form part of it.

482. If an unlawful assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the Magistrate of the highest rank who is present may cause it to be dispersed by Military Force.

483. No Magistrate shall be held to commit any offence by ordering the dispersion by Military Force of any assembly the dispersion of which he regards on reasonable grounds and in good faith as necessary to the public security.

When use of Military Force is not an offence.

484. When a Magistrate determines to disperse an assembly by Military Force, he may require any officer in command of any of Her Majesty's Troops to disperse such assembly by such force, and it shall be the duty of every such officer to obey every such requisition in such manner as in his discretion may appear proper; but in doing so he shall use as little force and do as little injury to person and property as is consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons as he may be directed by the Magistrate to arrest and detain.

What acts done in obeying requisition not an offence.

Acts of inferior officers and soldiers done in obedience to order not an offence.

485. No officer obeying any such requisition shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done by him in good faith in order to comply with it.

486. No inferior officer or private soldier shall be held to have committed any offence by any act done for the dispersion of any such assembly in obedience to any order which he was bound by the Mutiny Act or by the Indian Articles of War to obey.

487. When the public security is manifestly endangered by an unlawful assembly, and when no Magistrate can be communicated with, any Commissioned Officer of Her Majesty's Forces may disperse any such assembly by Military Force, and in doing so, he shall have the same protection as a Magistrate, but as soon as he can communicate with any Magistrate, it is his duty to do so.

488. No prosecution against any Magistrate, officer or soldier for any act done under the provisions contained in sections four hundred and eighty-one, four hundred and eighty-two, four hundred and eighty-four and four hundred and eighty-seven shall be entertained in any Criminal Court except with the sanction of the Local Government.

No. 533 of 1872.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 830 of 1871, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish for general information and guidance the following scale of carriage to be allowed for the conveyance of the revised Hospital Equipment of Troops on the line of march:—

	Number of mounds.	CARTS.				OR CAMELS.			
		Number of carts of 2 bullocks.	Rate per cart per month.*		Cost by carts per month.	No. of camels.	Rate per camel per month.		Cost by camels per month.
			Rs.	A. P.			Rs.	A. P.	
Regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry ...	30	3	26	4 0	78 12 0	6	8 0 0	48 0 0	
Wing of British Cavalry with Head Quarters ...	18	1½	26	4 0	45 15 0	3½	8 0 0	28 0 0	
Wing of British Cavalry without Head Quarters ...	15	1½	26	4 0	39 6 0	3	8 0 0	24 0 0	
Troop of British Cavalry, Company of Royal Engineers, British Infantry, or Sappers and Minners ...	4	1	26	4 0	26 4 0	2	8 0 0	16 0 0	
Battery of Horse or Field Artillery ...	6	1	26	4 0	26 4 0	2	8 0 0	16 0 0	
Ditto Garrison ditto ...	4	1	26	4 0	26 4 0	2	8 0 0	16 0 0	
Regiment of Native Cavalry or Infantry ...	22	2½	26	4 0	59 1 0	4½	8 0 0	36 0 0	
Wing of Native Cavalry or Infantry ...	12	1½	26	4 0	32 13 0	2½	8 0 0	20 0 0	
Troop Company of Native Cavalry or Infantry ...	3	½	26	4 0	13 2 0	1	8 0 0	8 0 0	

* Or 7 annas per bullock per day.

No. 534 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officers have reported their return from England :—

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) W. Agnew, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Judicial Commissioner, Assam,—date of arrival at Fort William, 6th March 1872.

Captain L. Macdonald, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—date of arrival at Bombay, 4th May 1872.

No. 535 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE,—6th Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon G. McB. Davis, M. D., to officiate in medical charge during the period Assistant Surgeon A. Stephen, M. B., may officiate in civil employ or until further orders.

No. 536 of 1872.—The services of Captain C. Ransford, of the General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Foreign Department.

No. 537 of 1872.—G. G. O. No. 401, dated 12th April 1872, notifying the resignation of Native Medical Pupil Ameer Buksh, No. 121, is cancelled.

No. 538 of 1872.—The following scale of English furlough pay is to be substituted for that notified in paragraph 5 of G. G. O. No. 613, dated 14th July 1871 :—

STAFF CORPS.						£ s. d.		
General Officers	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	0
Brevet Colonel and Lieutenant Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	1	0	0
Major	...	...	...	...	...	0	16	0
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	6

INDIAN ARMY.						£ s. d.		
						Cavalry.	Infantry.	Artillery and Engineers.
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
General	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	1 18 0	1 18 0
Lieutenant General	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 6	1 12 6	1 12 6
Major General	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	1 3 0	1 3 0
General Officers, being Regimental Colonels	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 8	1 5 0	1 5 0
Colonels, Regimental	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 0	1 0 0	1 0 0
Lieutenant Colonel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 11
Major	...	...	...	...	...	0 19 3	0 16 0	...
Captain	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 7	0 10 6	0 11 1
Second Captain of Foot Artillery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	0 6 6	0 6 10
on Second Lieutenant's pay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 5 7
Cornet or Ensign	...	...	...	...	...	0 8 0	0 5 3	...

Colonel's allowance when issued with Staff Corps pay out of India or English furlough pay—

All Branches ... Per annum. £ 668 12 5

Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

The 15th May 1872.

No. 529 of 1872.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BREVET.

RANK, NAME AND CORPS.	TO WHAT RANK PROMOTED.	FROM WHAT DATE.	IN SUCCESSION TO
Captain Alexander Kincaid Johnston Canning Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry	Major	Feb. 19, 1872...	General C. B. W. Lane, C. B., Bengal Infantry, deceased.

MEMORANDUM.—The above cancels that portion of G. G. O. No. 403 of 1872, placing the name of Captain (now Major in Bombay Staff Corps) G. S. Hawthorn on the Gradation List of Majors.

No. 540 of 1872.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 21st December 1871, and in consequence of the death of General F. Farquharson, Bombay Infantry, on the 20th March 1872, the name of—

Colonel W. G. Woods, C. S. I., Madras Staff Corps, is placed on the list of Major Generals, that of—

Major F. M. Birch, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Lieutenant Colonels, and that of—

Captain D. Macdonald, Bengal Staff Corps, on the list of Majors, in the Indian Gradation List.

No. 541 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 341, dated 29th April 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on private affairs to the under-mentioned Officer :—

Major James Edmund Bacon Parsons, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, Loodianah,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 542 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer has reported his return from England :—

Surgeon J. E. Tuson, M. D., of the Medical Department,—date of arrival at Fort William, 8th May 1872.

No. 543 of 1872.—The services of Lieutenant H. J. Harman, of the Royal Engineers, attached to the Sappers and Miners, are placed at the disposal of the Department of Agriculture, Revenue and Commerce.

The 16th May 1872.

No. 544 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to notify that the arrangements for the conduct of business in the Military Department, as laid down in the G. G. O., noted in the margin, will again have effect during the absence, this season, of His Excellency and the Council from the Presidency.

Lieutenant Colonel (Brevet Colonel) B. E. Bacon, Deputy Secretary, will officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department at the Presidency.

Major (Brevet Colonel) A. B. Johnson, 1st Assistant Secretary, will officiate as Deputy Secretary.

No. 545 of 1872.—The under-mentioned short service Syce, declared unfit for further service on account of injury sustained in the execution of his duty, is granted the pension noted opposite to his name :—

RANK.	Name.	Nature and degree of pension.	Amount monthly.	Circle of payment.
	<i>4th Hussars.</i>		Rs. A. P.	
Syce	Gowire	Injury, 3rd degree...	3 0 0	North-Western Provinces Circle.

No. 546 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 20 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major from the date specified, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 808 of the 26th September 1866, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain (Brevet Major) Charles James Hughes, 15th May 1872.

No. 547 of 1872.—The services of Surgeon Major E. C. Thorp, M. D., of the Medical Department, Officiating in medical charge of the 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 548 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain John Boulton Brander, of the Bengal Staff Corps,—under the Regulations of 1868.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 549 of 1872.—ERRATUM.—In G. G. O., No. 152, dated 22nd February 1864, laying down a scale of clothing to be issued in alternate years to European Troops serving in India—

Under the head of "Infantry," substitute the following for that which was previously laid down :—

INFANTRY.	
<i>1st Year.</i>	<i>2nd Year.</i>
1 cloth tunic.	1 serge frock.
1 pair cloth trowsers.	1 pair serge trowsers.
2 pair ankle boots.	2 pair ankle boots.
<i>Compensation.</i>	<i>Compensation.</i>
1 pair biennial serge trowsers payable at the end of the year, or proportionally on a man's discharge during the year.	I. Difference in value between cloth tunic and serge frock.
	II. Difference in value between cloth and serge trowsers.

Order books to be corrected accordingly.

No. 550 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following rules relating to the Arms, Ammunition and Stores to be taken Home by Troops returning to England which are to be strictly attended to :—

Royal Artillery.—Batteries of Horse and Field Artillery are to take home with them their 24 carbines; also 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Garrison Batteries proceeding to England will take with them 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

British Cavalry.—Hussar Regiments will take home 1 carbine, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

Lancer Regiments—1 pistol, 1 sword with scabbard, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

British Infantry.—Regiments of British Infantry will take with them to England 1 rifle, 1 set of accoutrements, 1 haversack, and 1 kit-bag per man embarked.

All Regiments proceeding to England will take with them the whole of their Armourer's tools, and make their own arrangements for disposing of their workshop tools.

40 rounds per small arm will be taken by the Battery or Regiment to the Port of embarkation, and will be there returned into store, as ammunition is provided on board Her Majesty's Troop Ships.

A Battery or Regiment under orders for England will dispose of its camp equipage in accordance with the instructions it will receive from the Quarter Master General's Department.

All the Regimental stores and equipments of every description, with the exception of those above detailed, will be returned by the Regiment or Battery into the Arsenal or Ammunition Depot upon which it is dependent, before it leaves its station.

When a Battery or Regiment under orders for England is about to leave its station, the Officer Commanding the Station will convene a Committee of experienced Officers to survey the equipments, which are to be returned, as above, into Ordnance Store, and their report will be sent to the Ordnance Office, Calcutta.

Arms are to be surveyed as laid down in memorandum dated 28th May 1867, page 77, Musketry Orders, by the Chief Inspector of Musketry.

No. 551 of 1872.—The following extracts from the London Gazette of the 9th April 1872, pages 1796 to 1798, are published for general information :—

"London Gazette" of the 9th April 1872, page 1796.

INDIA OFFICE ;

London, 8th April 1872.

HER Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments of India :—

BREVET.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Markham Carter, Madras Infantry. Dated 3rd May, 1871.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Finch, Bengal Infantry. Dated 19th August, 1871.

- Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Lowther, Bengal Infantry. Dated 21st August, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Dunn Bishop, Bengal Infantry. Dated 31st August, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Græme Auchmuty Fulton, Madras Infantry. Dated 6th September, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Duncan Twysden, Bengal Infantry. Dated 9th September, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel William Roche Broome, Madras Infantry. Dated 30th September, 1871.

To be Captains.

- Lieutenant John Randall Wilmer, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 22nd June, 1871.
"London Gazette" of the 9th April 1872, page 1797.
 Lieutenant Duncan Charles Pitcher, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd September, 1871.
 Lieutenant Reginald Justus Wimberley, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th September, 1871.
 Lieutenant Charles Henry Tilson Marshall, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant Richard Tickell Montgomery Lang, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant Charles Walter Campbell, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 12th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant George Woodward Willock, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant Martin James Moore, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant Ernest Henry Curtis, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant George D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 20th November 1871.
 Major Henry Ellenborough Dyneley, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in succession to Lieutenant-General Sir Justin Shiel, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry, deceased. Dated 18th April, 1871.
 Major Robert Caulfeild, Madras Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Thomas Chadwick Graham, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General W. Trevelyan, Bombay Cavalry, deceased. Dated 4th July, 1871.
 Major John Philip Anthony Theobald (retired), Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain John Lewis Loch, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to General T. M. Taylor, Bengal Cavalry, deceased. Dated 3rd September, 1871.
 Major George Archibald Galloway, Bengal Cavalry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Captain Cunliffe Martin, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major, in succession to Lieutenant-General J. S. Downe, Bombay Infantry, deceased. Dated 26th September, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel John Hadow Jenkins, Bengal Staff Corps, will rank from 11th May, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Melville Lawford, Madras Cavalry, will rank from 20th May, 1871.
 The promotion of Lieutenant-Colonel R. Caulfeild, Madras Cavalry, announced in the Gazette of 1st December last, is cancelled.

SUBSTANTIVE PROMOTIONS.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

- Major George Money Battye. Dated 20th August, 1871.
 Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) George Augustus Williams. Dated 23rd August, 1871.
 Major Benjamin George Vander Gucht. Dated 16th September, 1871.
 Major Frederick Charles John Brownlow. Dated 1st October, 1871.

To be Major.

- Captain (Brevet-Major) Edmund John Lemoyne Twynam. Dated 20th August, 1871.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles William Burton. Dated 21st August, 1871.
 Lieutenant Edward G. Lillingston. Dated 30th August, 1871.
 Lieutenant George Nicolas Channer. Dated 4th September, 1871.
 Lieutenant George John Skinner. Dated 16th September, 1871.
 Lieutenant Robert Parry Nisbet. Dated 12th October, 1871.
 Lieutenant John Colledge. Dated 4th November, 1871.
 Lieutenant Albert FitzWilliam Taylor. Dated 12th November, 1871.

BENGAL ARMY.

INFANTRY.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Gott. Dated 29th August, 1871.
 Lieutenant-Colonel (Major-General) Charles Prior. Dated 17th September, 1871.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Rowley Sale Hill. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 4th European Regiment.

Captain Malcolm George Clerk to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 12th Native Infantry.

Captain Harry Alfred Harry Rooke to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 20th Native Infantry.

Lieutenant (Brevet-Captain) Charles Alexander Edward Stapleton Carter to be Captain. Dated 29th August, 1871.

"London Gazette" of the 9th April 1872, page 1798.

Late 29th Native Infantry.

Captain Henry St. George Tucker to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 35th Native Infantry.

Captain Griffith Turner Jones to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 60th Native Infantry.

Captain Patrick Carfrae Dalmahoy to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

Late 66th Native Infantry.

Captain Philip Story to be Major. Dated 29th August, 1871.

GENERAL LIST OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

Captain William Hope Meiklejohn will rank from 24th May, 1871.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

To be Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon Alexander Christison, M.D. Dated 20th October, 1871.

No. 552 of 1872.—Major Henry Inglis, of the Bengal Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service on the pension of a Captain, with effect from the 31st May 1872.

No. 553 of 1872.—The services of Captain A. R. T. McRae, of the Bombay General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

No. 554 of 1872.—The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Lieutenant Colonel William Babington Peile, of Infantry, under the Regulations of 1868.

No. 555 of 1872.—The services of Surgeon H. Cookson, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 20th (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon F. M. Mackenzie, of the Medical Department, in medical charge 32nd (Punjab) Regiment Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

No. 556 of 1872.—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed :—

No. 340, dated 29th April 1872.—Granting furlough to Europe on medical certificate to the under-mentioned Warrant Officer :—

Sub-Conductor Alexander McDonald, of the Ordnance Commissariat Department for two years, under the provisions of G. G. O. No. 207 of 1869.

No. 557 of 1872.—The following promotions are made in the under-mentioned Corps of the Native Army:—

21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry.

Jemadar Dewa Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Kadir Bux, deceased.

Havildar Summond Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa Singh.

2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment.

Jemadar Narain Thappa, to be Subadar, *vice* Koomlah Jhankree, deceased.

Havildar Drig Sing Jankree, to be Jemadar, *vice* Narain Thappa.

The promotions in the 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Native Infantry are to have effect from the 30th January 1872, and those in the 2nd Goorkha (The Sirmoor Rifle) Regiment, from the 27th February 1872.

No. 558 of 1872.—Native Medical Pupil Lala Nilcunt, No. 260, who was admitted into the service in G. G. O. No. 916, dated 20th October 1871, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 20th February 1872.

No. 559 of 1872.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Governor General's Body Guard.

Lieutenant T. Deane, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant Colonel G. Delane, or until further orders.

H. K. BURNE, *Colonel,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Port William, the 13th May 1872.

No. 268.—Mr. W. South is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Accountant, 1st Grade, on probation, with effect from the 6th May 1872, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts at Bombay.

The 14th May 1872.

No. 269.—Mr. J. H. Reid, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, is transferred to the establishment of the Inspector General of Military Works, and posted to the 2nd Circle.

No. 270.—The following are appointed to the Public Works Department as Accountants, 4th Grade, and posted to Oudh:—

Mr. R. Mispelaar.

„ P. O'Hanlon.

No. 271.—Mr. J. W. Caplain, Accountant, 3rd Grade, Central India, is removed from the service of Government.

The 15th May 1872.

No. 272.—Sergeant W. Gorman, Overseer, 1st Grade, 3rd Circle, Military Works, is remanded to Military duty.

No. 273.—Mr. W. Mackay, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Port Blair, is granted three months' leave under Section 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 17th May 1872.

No. 274.—Mr. F. FitzJames, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, 2nd Circle, Military Works, is granted twenty months' leave to Europe on medical certificate under Section III, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

C. H. DICKENS, *Colonel, R.A.,*

Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 21

of 1872.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	550—564	PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations	141—148
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	193—195	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. <i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 19. <i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		SUPPLEMENT, No. 21	709—713

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 14th May 1872.

ON Wednesday, the 29th May 1872, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will hold a Levée at Peterhoff, Simla, at 11 A. M.

Gentlemen attending the Levée are requested to bring two cards with their names legibly written on each,—one card will be delivered on entering Peterhoff, the second to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting at the time of presentation.

Gentlemen purposing to attend the Levée are requested to send their cards to the Aide-de-Camp at Peterhoff before 4 P. M. on the 25th May.

Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James' or at Government House, Calcutta, are requested to send their cards with their address and the name of the gentleman by whom they are to be presented to the Aide-de-Camp with as little delay as possible. No cards will be received after the 25th May.

By Command,

WM. EARLE, Colonel,
Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Simla, the 24th May 1872.

No. 174.—The following list of Chaplains belonging to the Bengal Establishment, absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st March 1872, is published for general information :

No.	NAMES.	Rank.	Date of commencement of furlough or special leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or special leave.	REMARKS.
FURLOUGH.					
1	Rev. J. Cave Browne	Senior Chaplain	1st Feb. 1870...	31st July 1872.	
2	" J. Baly	Ditto	19th March " ...	18th Nov. "	
3	" W. Simpson	Ditto	25th Feb. 1871 ...	24th Augt. "	
4	" J. A. Stamper	Ditto	5th March " ...	4th March 1873.	
5	" J. K. Stuart, M. A.	Ditto	— " —	— " —	Furlough for two years: date of embarkation not reported.
6	" C. J. Waterhouse, M. A.	Ditto	10th Feb. 1871 ...	9th August 1872.	
7	" D. F. Clinton	Ditto	14th March 1872...	13th March 1873.	
8	" W. W. Phelps	Ditto	{ Preparatory leave from 10th Jan. 1872. }	.....	{ Extent of furlough not reported. }
9	" F. Crombie	Junior Chaplain	{ Preparatory leave from 23rd Oct. 1871 }	.....	{ Extent of furlough not reported. }
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
10	" F. W. Homer	Junior Chaplain	6th May 1871...	5th Nov. 1872.	

Total absent	...	...	...	...	...	10
Sanctioned number of Chaplains in the Bengal Presidency	...	...	...	...	...	90
Percentage of absentees	...	...	...	...	...	11.1

E. C. BAYLEY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 22nd May 1872.

No. 563.—Mr. J. M. Braidwood, Additional Assistant Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the North-Western Provinces, is appointed to a permanent vacancy in that grade, caused by the transfer of Mr. W. C. Midwinter to the British Burma Commission.

Mr. Braidwood will continue to be employed in the North-Western Provinces.

A. O. HUME,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.**GENERAL.**

Simla, the 23rd May 1872.

No. 1015.—During the absence of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council from the Presidency, Colonel B. E. Bacon, Officiating Secretary in the Military Department, will have charge of that portion of the Foreign Office which is left at Calcutta.

C. U. AITCHISON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**ACCOUNTS.**

Simla, the 23rd May 1872.

No. 17.—Mr. C. Rivett-Carnac is admitted to the VI. Class of the officers of the Financial Department and is appointed to act in the V. Class as Assistant to the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces.

Mr. William Herbert Debbie is admitted to the VI. Class of the officers of the Financial Department and is appointed to act in the V. Class as Assistant to the Accountant General, British Burmah.

The 24th May 1872.

No. 27.—Mr. H. Hudson made over charge of the office of Deputy Accountant General, Mysore, to Mr. T. B. Clarke on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 23rd May 1872.

No. 9.—The following is substituted for the last sentence of the *erratum* No. 3478, dated the 16th instant, published by this Department in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th idem:

At the end of Rule 1 under Section 11 of Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, for 1 substitute 2.

**SEPARATE REVENUE
(POST OFFICE)**

The 24th May 1872.

No. 23.—Mr. W. H. MacGowan made over charge of the Calcutta Post Office to Mr. E. R. Douglas on the afternoon of the 10th ultimo.

R. B. CHAPMAN,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd May 1872.

No. 560 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:

Ensign (now Lieutenant) James Ramsay Hobday, of the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—28th March 1871.

Lieutenant Robert Jocelyn Waller, of the 107th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 45th (Rattray's Sikhs) Regiment of Native Infantry,—10th April 1871.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) Malcolm Alexander Gray, of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—6th May 1871.

No. 561 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officers, admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps in G. G. O. No. 560 of this date, will rank as Lieutenants in that corps under the operation of paragraph 84 of G. G. O. No. 332 of 1861, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Ensign (now Lieutenant) J. R. Hobday, of the 2nd Battalion, 25th Foot, 1st Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—28th March 1871.

Ensign (now Lieutenant) M. A. Gray, of the 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 38th (The Agra) Regiment of Native Infantry,—6th May 1871.

No. 562 of 1872.—The following promotion is made in the under-mentioned corps of the Native Army:

13th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).

Duffadar Tajoo Khan to be Jemadar from the 8th January 1872, *vice* Mool Singh, promoted.

The 24th May 1872.

No. 563 of 1872.—The furlough to Europe on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Major E. Thompson, C. S. I., of the Bengal Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, Oude, in G. G. O. No. 263, dated 13th March 1872, is cancelled at his own request.

No. 564 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:

Captain Abraham Richard Montfort, of the 10th Foot, Adjutant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps,—for nine months, under the Regulations of 1854.

No. 565 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officer of the Staff Corps, having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, is promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet, from the date specified, under the operation of the Royal Warrant dated 16th January 1861, clause 2, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Basil Gibbons Bacon, Bengal Staff Corps,—24th May 1872.

No. 566 of 1872.—The under-mentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain, from the date specified, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Reginald Beavan,—4th May 1872.

H. K. BURNE, Colonel,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.**ESTABLISHMENT.***Simla, the 20th May 1872.*

No. 275.—In supersession of orders published in Notification No. 205, dated 12th April 1872, the following postings are made to Military Works Divisions :

Mr. J. W. Wright, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, to the charge of the Jullundur Division.

Lieutenant G. Hildebrand, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the charge of the Chukrata Road Division.

Lieutenant J. T. Wright, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, to the same Division.

Mr. W. B. Bromley, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, to the Upper Sirhind Division.

Mr. G. T. Macfarlane, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, to the Ferozepoor Division.

Mr. W. H. Davis, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, will remain at the disposal of the Punjab Government.

Mr. G. W. Dodsworth, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, is transferred from the Punjab Establishment to the charge of the Ranekhet Road Division.

Mr. R. D. Falkiner, Executive Engineer, Upper Sirhind Division, will hold charge of the Dugshaie Division (ordinary) in addition to his own duties as a temporary arrangement.

No. 276.—Lieutenant F. J. Day, R. E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and posted to the 2nd Circle of Military Works.

The 23rd May 1872.

No. 277.—Captain G. P. de P. Falconnnet, R. E., appointed Superintending Engineer of the 6th Circle of Military Works, reported his arrival at Allahabad, the head quarters of the circle, on the afternoon of the 24th ultimo.

No. 278.—The following Rules for the compulsory retirement of officers of the Public Works Department on attaining the age of fifty-five years are published for information :

Rule I.—No military or naval officer in the Public Works Department, who holds a gazetted appointment, shall be appointed to any new office after he attains the age of fifty-five years, or shall be permitted, after attaining that age, to retain an appointment which he may have held for five years.

Rule II.—Appointments to a new office (Rule I.) include promotions to a higher grade or class, whether substantively or temporarily.

Rule III.—Warrant officers, who are graded as Assistant Engineers in consequence of having received honorary commissions, are exempted from the operation of Rule I.

Rule IV.—The exemption of military or naval officers from the operation of Rule I. will require the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, to whom a reference may, in special cases, be made at the option of the Government of India in the Public Works Department in communication with the Military Department.

Rule V.—The application of these rules will not be enforced in the case of officers appointed to the Department prior to 1st January 1871 for five years from that date; that is to say, the rules will, in the case of such officers only, become applicable from 1st January 1876.

The rules at regards the compulsory retirement of uncovenanted officers in the Public Works Department are embodied in Chapter XI., Section 53 of the Civil Pension Code, which, for facility of reference, is quoted below. The exemption of such officers holding gazetted appointments, that is, appointments in the Engineer Establishments, or such as are analogous to them, will, however, rest with the Government of India in the Public Works Department—Rule II. above is applicable also to uncovenanted officers:

Chapter XI., Section 53, Civil Pension Code.—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of fifty-five years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion, and no officer can *claim* to retire on the ground that he is fifty-five years old.
2. An annual return of officers permitted to remain in the service after the age of fifty-five years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government India in the Administrative Department concerned:

1.—No.

2.—Office.

3.—Name of officer.

4.—Present age.

5.—Period of extension.

6.—Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of sixty years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

No. 279.—Mr. C. Von Ahn, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central India, is promoted to the 2nd Grade with effect from 7th March 1872.

No. 280.—Captain G. D'A. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, posted to the Rawul Pindee Division of the 8th Circle of Military Works, is granted ten days' privilege leave with effect from the 29th May 1872.

No. 281.—Captain J. L. Watts, R. E., appointed Superintending Engineer of the 8th Circle of Military Works, reported his arrival at Allahabad, the head quarters of the circle, on the 22nd April 1872.

No. 282.—Mr. W. C. Owen, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajpootana, is granted one month's leave on medical certificate with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. H. DICKENS, Colonel, R. A.,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

Published by Authority.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1872.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
PART I.—Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, Leave of Absence, General Orders, Rules and Regulations	565—578	PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and corporations	149—152
PART II.—Notifications by Comptroller General, High Court, Administrator General, Paper Currency Dept., Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer Bank of Bengal, Supt. of Govt. Printing, and other Govt. Officers, Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices	137—142	PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General. <i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		PART V.—Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations or published under Rule 19. <i>None for publication this week.</i>	
		SUPPLEMENT, No. 22	715—716

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 25th May 1872.

No. 2384 A.—Her Majesty having, in accordance with the terms of an Act, the 24th and 25th Victoria, Cap. 67, Section 3, appointed Arthur Hobhouse, Esquire, Barrister-at-law, and one of Her Majesty's Counsel, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, the said Arthur Hobhouse, Esquire, has accordingly this day taken the oaths and his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India under the usual salute.

The 30th May 1872.

No. 2394.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Central Provinces Commission, consequent on the departure on leave of Major F. Fenton:

- Major C. B. Lucie Smith, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Commissioner.
- Major C. L. R. Glasfurd, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class.
- Captain M. P. Ricketts, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class.
- Major J. L. Loch, Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Class.
- Mr. G. I. Nicholls, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 4th Class.
- Captain H. H. Hallett, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, 2nd Class.

The 31st May 1872.

No. 2397.—The following List of Civil Servants on the Bengal Establishment absent on furlough or special leave on the 31st March 1872 is published for general information :

No.	Names.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	Hon'ble E. Jackson...	Judge of the High Court, Calcutta	February 29, 1872	October 28, 1872.	
2	E. F. Harrison	Comptroller General of Accounts	Furlough for two years from March 1871.	...	
3	C. E. Chapman	Deputy Accountant General, Bombay	April 15, 1871	August 14, 1872.	
4	L. C. Probyn	Accountant General, Panjab	November 13, 1870	November 12, 1872.	
5	A. C. Lyall	Commissioner, West Berar Division	May 13, 1871	January 12, 1873.	
6	A. P. Howell	Under Secretary to the Government of India	March 15, 1872	March 14, 1874.	
7	J. F. K. Hewitt	in the Home Department	...	...
8	J. Westland	None	March 13, 1869	May 12, 1872.	
		Under Secretary to the Government of India	Furlough for one year.	...	
		in the Financial Department	...	...
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
1	W. W. Hunter	Director General of Statistics to the Government of India	March 27, 1872	September 26, 1872.	
LOWER PROVINCES.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	R. Alexander	Judge of Cuttack	November 8, 1871	November 7, 1873.	
2	C. H. Campbell	Commissioner of the Presidency Division	April 29, 1871	April 28, 1872.	
3	H. R. Madocks	Judge of Bhangulpore.	...	...
4	E. J. Cockburn	Judge of Sylhet.	...	...
5	R. P. Jenkins	Commissioner of the Patna Division	April 1, 1872	March 31, 1874.	
6	G. Bright	Judge of Hooghly	November 4, 1871	November 3, 1873.	
7	F. B. Simson	Commissioner of the Dacca Division.	Furlough for twenty months.	...	
8	F. R. Cockerell	Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs.	...	...

No.	Names.	Substantive appointment.	Date of commencement of furlough or leave.	Date of expiry of furlough or leave.	REMARKS.
LOWER PROVINCES, — continued.					
FURLOUGH, — continued.					
41	C. C. Quinn	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Jessore.			
42	T. M. Kirkwood	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack.			
43	G. J. B. T. Dalton	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Bhaugul-pore.			
44	P. Harley	Out of employ	August	May	29, 1872.
45	H. S. Beadon, B. A.	Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal.	March	October	31, 1872.
46	J. F. Stevens	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Gya	February	February	15, 1873.
47	D. W. Marsden	Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Cuttack...			
SPECIAL LEAVE.					
1	G. E. Makgill	Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 2nd grade, 24-Pergunnahs.			
<p>NOTE.—Total absent ... 48</p> <p>Total of Civil Servants employed in the Lower Provinces ... 243</p> <p>Percentage of absentees ... 19.75</p>					
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					
FURLOUGH.					
1	M. B. Thornhill	Judge	April	October	7, 1872.
2	M. H. Court	Commissioner	March	...	...
3	Hon'ble R. A. J. Drummond	Commissioner	March	March	24, 1873.
4	H. Inshington	Judge	April	December	6, 1872.
5	F. S. Wigram	None	October	June	1, 1871
6	W. Johnston	Inspector General of Registration and Com-missioner of Stamps	November	November	12, 1872.
7	H. M. Chase	Collector and Magistrate	February	January	31, 1874.
8	W. Young	Joint Magistrate, 1st grade.	December	December	31, 1873
9	W. Oldham	Ditto	March	March	3, 1874.
					On subsidiary leave preparatory to resign the service.
					Granted sixteen months' extension by the Secretary of State.
					Date of departure not reported.